

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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ANCIENTS DELIGHTED WITH WELCOME TO ENGLAND IS VERDICT

Charmed and Overwhelmed
Says Col. Sidney Hedges
in Describing Feelings of
Visitors at the Reception

SCENE IMPRESSES

Crowds in Streets Not Only
Greet Massachusetts Men
as They March in Streets
but Also Cheer the Flag

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts had a great reception on their arrival at Liverpool and again in London. In marching through the streets not only the officers and men but the flags were loudly cheered.

A representative of the Monitor called on Col. Sidney M. Hedges at the Hotel Cecil and learned from him that the visitors were charmed and delighted with their reception.

The welcome accorded to them, the colonel said, had been overwhelming. Their visit to Windsor particularly pleased them and their view of the state apartment especially interested them. A few hours later they saw to their astonishment at the Empire theater the cinematograph representation of this visit.

In the colonel's room at the hotel the flags represented in the Monitor of June 29 were draped over the fireplace, and he was much interested in the copy of the Monitor containing pictures of these and the notices of the movements of the company.

Ancients Visit Windsor

NEW YORK—A London special despatch to the New York Sun says that the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston went to Windsor and unveiled a tablet at the mayor's house, which was the site of the birthplace of Robert Keayne, their founder.

Windsor presented to them and to the mayor beautiful oak caskets made of wood from the original house which has now been torn down. Ambassador Reid made an appropriate speech at the unveiling. There was a luncheon afterward at Whitehall. Later the Ancients inspected the castle. All Windsor made the occasion a holiday.

VOTE AT HAND AGAIN ON LORIMER IT SEEMS AS HE ENDS SPEECH

WASHINGTON—When Senator Lorimer resumed his speech today, denying the imputation that his office had been obtained from the Illinois Legislature by wrongful methods, it was the general understanding that a vote would be taken when he finished, unless some senator should wish to reply to a personal criticism.

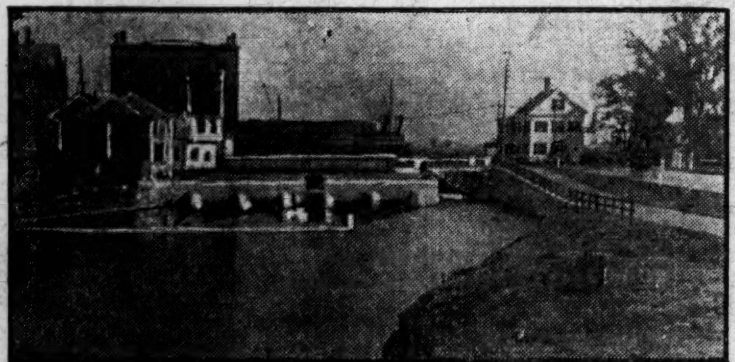
Senator Lorimer held the floor for five hours on Friday, continuing his speech begun the day before, and it is expected that he will close early today.

ADVISOR TO YUAN TO VISIT AMERICA

(By the United Press)

YOKOHAMA, Japan—Lan Tein Yui, one of the most trusted advisors of President Yuan Shi Kai, of China, sailed from here for the United States on the steamship Siberia today. It is believed that he is commissioned to urge speedy recognition of the new republic. Dr. Eliot of Harvard college is a passenger on the same steamship.

TWO VIEWS OF MYSTIC RIVER WHERE IMPROVEMENTS ARE JUST FINISHED



Above is shown dredge which has ended its work being dismantled and below is Cradock bridge at Medford where a lock is built

SHOE FACTORY HEADS FROM MANY NATIONS ARE MEETING HERE

Distribution of shoes in the South is being discussed at the annual meeting today of the Southern Shoe Wholesalers' Association at the New Ocean house, Swampscott, presided over by C. H. Snow, president. "Superintendents and foremen's day" is the special feature of today at the sixth national shoe and leather market fair in the Mechanics building, with the international convention of these men to be held in the afternoon.

Over 3000 free pass buttons have been distributed by the management of the market fair to superintendents and foremen, and it is expected that factories in England, Canada, Germany and Belgium will be represented in the gathering today.

Vaudeville entertainment was furnished for the many hundreds of shoe and leather men in the city last night by the Boston Retail Shoe Merchants' Association in the Mechanics building, Blanche Stuart Scott, the only woman aviator in this country; Joseph E. Feeley and the Snyder trio with a comedy sketch by Charlie Innes' Company provided the amusement.

Officers of the Southern Shoe Wholesalers' Association, meeting at Swampscott, include R. W. Johnson, first vice-president; H. C. Yerkes, second vice-president; Hamilton Field, secretary, and with the following make up the executive committee: M. D. Arnold, Byrd Murray, W. J. Martinez, R. P. Beasley and D. J. Rosenheim.

Charles L. Swarts of St. Louis, vice-president of the National Association of Boot & Shoe Manufacturers, is one of the interested visitors to the market fair.

MORE BEAUTIFUL CITY AIM OF PARKS' HEAD

Three undertakings of importance are assumed by James B. Shea, Boston's new superintendent of parks, at the outset of his administration. They are resurfacing of roads, drives and boulevards in Boston's park system, beautifying of

IMPROVEMENT MEN TAKE STEPS TO END "L" RAILWAY STRIKE

Mayor Fitzgerald will be waited upon by a committee of the United Improvement Association on Monday, seeking to enlist his aid in settling the street car strike, and in the event of his failure, the committee is authorized to ask Governor Foss for a special session of the Legislature to consider the situation.

The committee from the Improvement Association was named at a meeting held at the Boston City Club last evening and consists of the following persons appointed by Joseph J. Leonard, the president: John F. Duffy, William C. Ewing, Joseph R. Vendley, Dr. John C. Rogers and Dr. Francis P. Silva.

Capt. George F. Latimer of Charlestown, commanding company H of the fifth infantry known as the Charlestown City Guards, was arraigned in the Charlestown district court today on charges preferred by Henry M. Pierce and George W. Patterson, police inspectors, which grew out of a disturbance on Bunker Hill street late last night, at about the time several elevated trains and surface cars were stalled.

Captain Latimer charged Inspector Pierce with clubbing him and denied being concerned in the disturbance.

The case was put over to next Friday. Charles Duffy, 45 Lamartine street, Dorchester, a striking motorman of the Elevated, was fined \$25 in Dorchester district court today on a charge of carrying a loaded revolver and \$25 for throwing missiles at a car. He appealed and was held in \$200.

Joseph J. Benson, formerly employed on the Elevated, and residing at 1 Roseland street, was found not guilty of a charge of assaulting a conductor of the Elevated on July 3.

MYSTIC VALLEY SEES IMPROVEMENTS THAT COST \$750,000 ENDED

As Dredge Which Has Been
Deepening River for Four
Years is Dismantled Muni-
cipalities Will Celebrate

BOATS PASS FREELY QUIT LAST WINTER

Craft Will be Able in Few
Days to Glide up and
Down Stream Minus all
Obstructions

Mystic valley improvements, which have been going steadily forward for the past six years, were practically completed today when workmen started to dismantle the dredge which has finished the last stretch of deepening in Mystic river at its source in the lower Mystic lake.

Canoes and motor boats will be able to pass into the lake on Sunday without edging by the dredge, which has been at work at some point on the river for the last four years. In Medford, Somerville, Arlington, Belmont and Winchester a movement is underway to celebrate the event with an evening water fête.

Canoes and boats can now make a half-day cruise from Medford up the river and into the lower Mystic lake, which is a highly picturesque body of water bordered on one side by the boulevard that winds to Winchester, and on the other by the Arlington hills.

The improvements have cost the state and the municipalities bordering the reservation \$750,000. The benefit is experienced by every one living near the district, as well as those fond of boating, for sanitary conditions have been made highly satisfactory by abolishing the flats, and the whole project has resulted in a big rise in the value of real estate.

The valley is usable, not only by its residents, but by all the metropolitan district. This has been kept in view by the engineers of the Metropolitan park commission from the beginning, for the first step in the undertaking was the construction of a dam with a lock at Cradock bridge, Medford, all of solid concrete and costing \$125,000.

Through this lock, which is 50 feet long by 15 feet wide, boats may pass into the basin in a few moments from tide water, after a trip up through the salty Mystic marshes from Boston harbor.

The speediest motor boat could scarcely visit in a single day all the features of a cruise about the Charles river basin from Watertown, down past Faneuil, through Cambridge to the great dam, out into Charles river, through the Charlestown bridges, past the navy yard in the upper harbor, under Chelsea bridge, and on through the Mystic to the scenes of Medford and beyond.

The Mystic river basin, like the Charles river basin on a small scale, can be controlled through electric gates in the dam so that the height of the water remains always the same. Besides the lock there is provision for the canoeist at the dam, in a set of rollers by which he may drag his craft over the concrete structure, and launch it in the fresh water above the bridge.

WELFARE LEAGUE SEEKS FUNDS

Children's Welfare League of Roxbury is receiving subscriptions to equip suitably with apparatus a playstead in Bartlett street, lent by the Elevated. This playground is especially for the benefit of boys who work.

GOV. FOSS HINTS AT REORGANIZATION OF PRISON COMMISSION

Intimation is Made in Letter
Accepting Resignation of
Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly
From the Board

BOATS PASS FREELY QUIT LAST WINTER

She Makes Charges Against
Management and Says
Changes Are Necessary
Before Reforms Eventuate

That there is likely to be a reorganization of the prison commission, including a change in the chairmanship, as the result of charges made by Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly, writer and social settlement worker, is intimated by Governor Foss in a letter in which he accepts the resignation of Miss O'Reilly as a member of the commission.

Miss O'Reilly sent her resignation to the Governor last winter. She made charges against the management of the board saying that the prison commission would have to be completely reorganized before needed reforms could be put through. She charged that Frederick G. Pettigrove, the chairman, had handicapped her in her work. Following is the letter from the Governor:

"As you know I have held your resignation on my desk since December, 1911, earnestly hoping that some rearrangement of the existing prison commission might be effected whereby you would agree to remain. There is reason to believe, in fact, that a change will soon be made in the chairmanship, and in that event I should hope that the state might have the benefit of your services on the board.

"However, pending such action, I am willing to accept your resignation, if you wish—and you may regard this letter as a formal acceptance thereof. At the same time, the matter is subject to your reconsideration, if you so desire.

"I appreciate fully I think, how difficult your position has been because of the inaction of the board and the assumption of its duties by the chairman and I appreciate also that you found it unpleasant to remain under these conditions. If you feel that you must leave, I would be pleased to receive your further suggestions as to a desirable successor.

"With the warmest thanks for your service to the state, and with best wishes for your future success, I am, very truly yours,

"EUGENE N. FOSS."

Other members of the commission are Arthur H. Wellman, Henry Parkman, Margaret P. Russell and J. Warren Bailey, secretary.

Chairman Pettigrove declined to make any statement today concerning Miss O'Reilly or the Governor's letter.

H. E. GOWAN GETS LYNN POSITION

LYNN, Mass.—Howard E. Gowan of this city was appointed today to succeed Horace H. Atherton, Jr., as assistant postmaster of Lynn. The change will go into effect Sept. 1.

Mr. Atherton tendered his resignation, which was accepted today, to be a candidate for register of probate in Essex county this fall. He has been assistant postmaster since 1905. He was formerly a newspaper man in Saugus.

Fast Syracuse Sprinter Who Captured 400-Meter Dash in Thrilling Finish



CHARLES D. REIDPATH
Intercollegiate 440 champion 1910 and 1912.

SWEET PEA SOCIETY HAS FOURTH EXHIBIT AND ITS CONVENTION

Sweet peas in all varieties are on show today at the fourth annual exhibition and convention of the National Sweet Pea Society of America which opened under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Horticultural hall at noon. Admission is free.

The exhibitors represent a wide area and include members of clubs, private gardeners, amateurs, commercial growers, retailers, high and lower grade school pupils.

H. F. Michell of Philadelphia has a categorical group of palms, statues and sweet peas arranged under a canopy of green just inside the entrance of the hall, in the style of flower arrangements in European countries and particularly in the French capital, Paris. This group is one of the features of the exhibition.

Tables of 10 covers, decorated with sweet peas, in which glasses, cutlery and linen are used, occupy a prominent place among the displays. The national society has offered three prizes in this class, \$40, \$30 and \$20.

In the retailers' section the Boston Cooperative Flower Market offers a silver cup, valued at \$25, for the finest basket of sweet peas, and the national society a second prize of \$10. Pretty displays of mantel decorations are on view, for which two prizes of \$25 and \$15 are offered. Bridal bouquets command a great deal of interest, and are included among the special features of the show.

The Gardeners and Florists Club of Boston has given a number of prizes to school children for sprays of sweet peas of variegated colors, daintily arranged in vases. In this class also private prizes have been offered the children.

The convention opened this afternoon and will extend over Sunday.

CHARLES D. REIDPATH WINS 400-METER RUN IN EXCITING FINISH

Syracuse University Cham-
pion Just Noses Out Hans
Braun of Germany in Very
Fast Time

HOLD JUMP TRIALS

Platt and B. W. Adams of
New York Athletic Club
Are Among Those Who
Qualify

(By the United Press)

STOCKHOLM—Interest in the finals of the 400-meter race and the team race at 3000 meters which were to be run today was overshadowed by discussion of the outlook for the marathon tomorrow and the action of the judges in disqualifying Donnel B. Young in his heat in the 400-meter yesterday. While the American officials insist that there was no cause for the action of the judges, and that Hans Braun, who benefited, was really to blame, no formal protest will be filed.

The finish of the 400-meter dash proved one of the most thrilling events of the meeting. Charles D. Reidpath of Syracuse University nosing out Hans Braun, the wonderful German sprinter, in 48 1-5s, which was only 1-5s slower than Meredith's time in the semi-finals Friday. Edward F. Lindberg of the Chicago A. A., was third.

In 3000-meter team race the United States runners won first honors, defeating the Swedish team with England third. As was expected, the discus throw proved easy for the giant Finlander, A. R. Taipale.

The first event was the preliminary in the standing high jump in which Platt and B. W. Adams of the N. Y. A. C., Leo Goring, Mohawk A. C., R. L. Byrd, Adrian College; Taylor of England and Tschilitras of Greece qualified for the finals with a mark of 4ft. 11in.

The decathlon was started today. It includes a 100-meter flat race, a running broad jump, putting the weight (best hand), a running high jump, a 400-meter flat race, a 110-meter hurdle race, throwing the discus (best hand), a pole vault, throwing the javelin (best hand), and a 1500-meter flat race.

Points are awarded according to positions in each event, first receiving one, second two, and so on, and then all are aggregated, the man with the lowest total in all 10 events being the winner.

The 100-meter sprint in the decathlon began early in the morning. Twenty-nine athletes competed and three American competitors, James Thorpe, Carlisle Indian School; L. Mercer, University of Pennsylvania, and Harry S. Babcock, Columbia University, won their heats, while James J. Doughue, Los Angeles, C. C. got a second place, and George W. Philbrook, a third place. The Canadian, L. F. Lukeman, also secured a first place.

When the games were resumed today the Americans were leading with a total in the track and field events of 61 points as compared with 51 for all of the other teams combined. It was generally accepted that the American total would be increased although there was a feeling that the British team would have to be reckoned with in the run off of the 3000-meter team race. John Paul Jones, the great Cornell runner who was expected to prove a tower of strength to the American team is out of the game, as he has been advised to stop competing for a brief period.

So far as the marathon tomorrow is concerned there is only hope in the minds of the American managers. They realize that their best men have failed to show anything like the form of some of the other entrants.

Some of the greatest competition seen in the stadium marked the work of the various athletes Friday. World's and Olympic records were roughly handled and several new marks were set up.

(Continued on page three, column four)

MR. BRYANT GOES TO MAP LABRADOR RIVER

ST. AUGUSTINE, Labrador—Henry G. Bryant, president of the Philadelphia Geographical Society, left today on an expedition to explore and map the St. Augustine river, entering the gulf of St. Lawrence at this place, and to traverse a country never penetrated by white men.

Russell W. Porter, an experienced Arctic explorer, accompanied Mr. Bryant as photographer. Mr. Bryant is familiar with Labrador work, having been the first white man to measure and photograph the Grand falls and Hamilton river many years ago.

INSURANCE ACT COMMING IN
LONDON—The workman's insurance act will become effective on Monday throughout the British Isles.

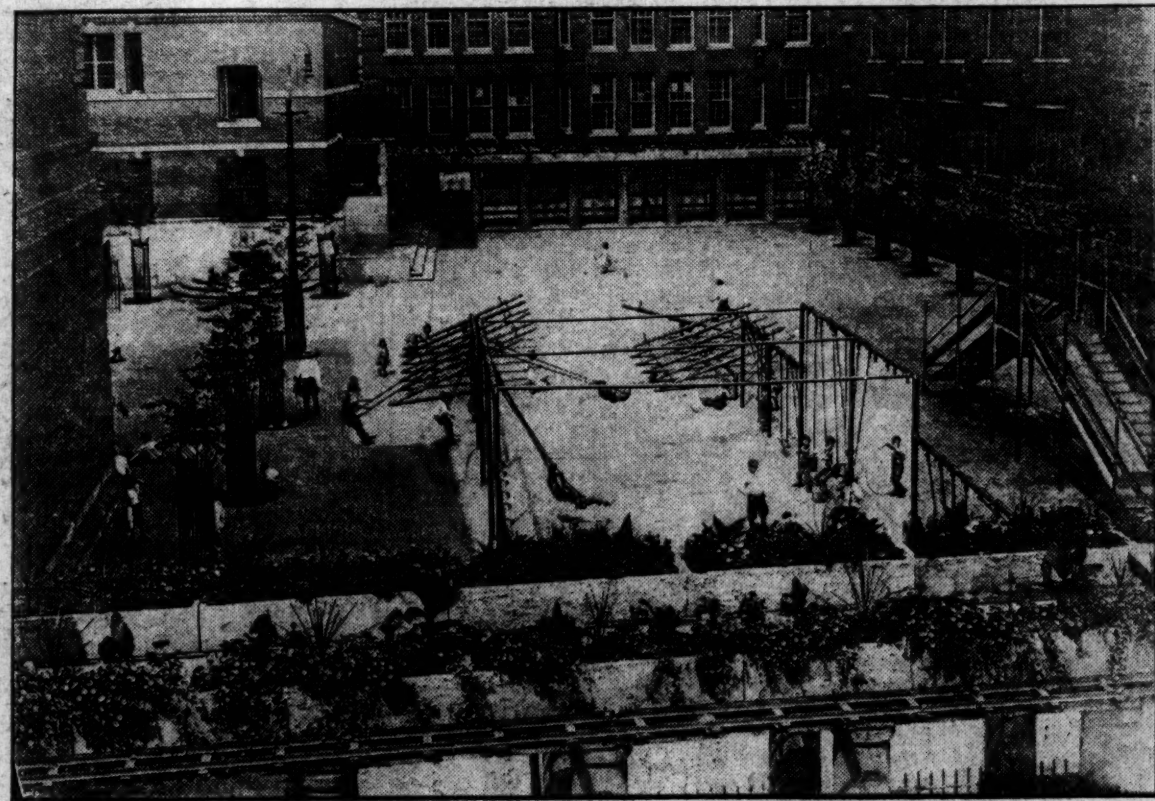
"Please discontinue running the attached 'ad,' for we have engaged a young man for the position advertised. The young man whom we hired saw the advertisement in THE MONITOR, came in the following day and was engaged."

The foregoing is from a manufacturing concern of world-wide reputation.

The same opportunity awaits you in the Monitor's "Employment Column."

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....3c
To Foreign Countries.....4c

CHILDREN OF BOSTON PLAY AMONG FLOWERS



Prince street playground, showing flower decoration and trees planted as start toward beautification of all playsteads

(Continued on page seven, column five)

Send your "Want" ad to

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

- State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

SOLVING THE PROBLEM

"High cost of living," as a theme
That one would master, quite,
Is not so hard as it would seem,
When one goes at it right.
The trouble is with thinkers, all,
When on a problem they
Launch forth, sometimes they fail to call
Their logic into play.

Now take men working with their hands;
With foodstuffs dear, it's true,
As everybody understands,
Their pay must go up, too,
And as their wages rise, we know—
It cannot cause surprise—
Since things cost more to make or grow,
Their prices, too, must rise.

So, living's dear because, forsooth,
Men's wages are so high.
And men must get big pay, in truth,
So they their food can buy.
And hence this upward trend, you see,
Goes on between the two;
It's just a case of you boost me,
And, likewise, I'll boost you.

"New England's abandoned farms" is
a phrase that will have to be abandoned
soon at the rate at which the old home-
steads are being made over into new
places of residence. "Ho! for the farm!"
is getting to be the popular cry of the
city people, although it is true, no doubt,
that many of them do but little hoeing
after they reach it.

MISNOMER
It is a curious fact as we
May see in any town:
The grand stand always seems to be
The place where folks sit down.

He is an ungrateful farmer who calls
his hen that produces an egg a day a
lay-sy creature.

Just the least bit of careful thinking
is likely to convince a man that if he
will make the most of opportunities, op-
portunities will make the most of him.

NATURALLY
Wise men who always seem to know,
Although they don't explain,
Which way the wind is going to blow,
Are likely to be "vane."

Notwithstanding the general high price
of foodstuffs it would almost seem as if
the tons of swordfish now being brought
into the Atlantic coast ports might be
sold at cut rates.

No doubt there is a good deal of truth
in the saying that a law of compensa-
tion is always in operation. Though it
is hard for some boys to learn their
lessons in school, it is easy for them to
forget them.

NECESSARY
A college, if it would succeed,
Should have, as all can tell,
The truly happy "faculty"
For doing things real well.

The famishing small boy who must
not take anything at table until he is
asked, and must eat his victuals with a
fork and take a little bite, is quite sure
that table etiquette was not originally
devised by a truly hungry person.

For making the bars of the musical
instrument called the xylophone, it would
seem as if chord-wood should be em-
ployed.

MONTREAL HAS
WHARF STRIKE

MONTREAL—This port faces a tie-
up of business today on account of
trouble between the transport handlers,
checkers, freight handlers and longshore-
men and other employees, the Dominion
Transport Company and the Canadian
Pacific railway.

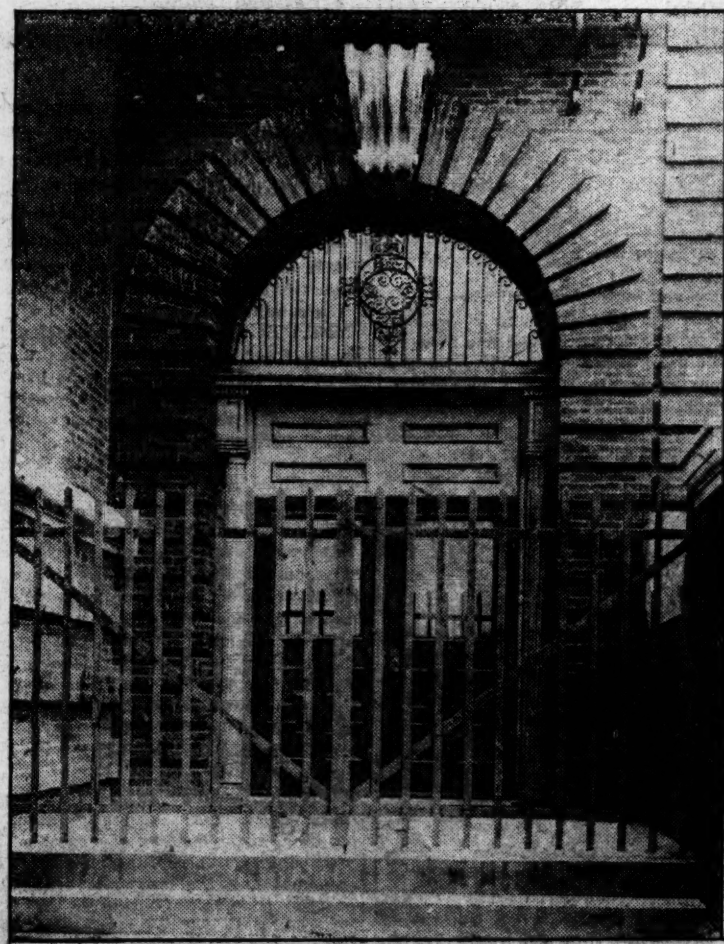
AT THE THEATRES

BOSTON
E. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—Nance O'Neil.
TREMONT—"Little Miss Fix-It."

NEW YORK
COLLIER'S—Vaudeville.
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For."

CHICAGO
CORT—"Ready Money."
GRAND—"The Quaker Girl."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.

IRA ALLEN SCHOOL DOORWAY



Divided into courses, the brick semi-circular arch of the entrance to the Ira Allen elementary school on Parker street, Roxbury, is topped with an ornamental keystone of carved stone. The glazed transom below is protected by decorative iron grill-work. The transom bar is supported by a single column on each side. The paneled and glazed doors swing beneath a transom of paneled wood. The building was erected in 1901 after the designs of Wilson & Webber.

NEWS IN BRIEF

COURT ORDERS ROAD SOLD
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—In the United States court here recently Judge Sessions authorized George B. Johnson, receiver of the Detroit, Toledo & Iron-
road, to issue receivers' certificates to the amount of \$450,000. By order of the court the road is to be sold Oct. 8.

PLAN TO SAVE BOONE HOME
BIRDSBURG, Pa.—Leading historical societies in the state will petition the next Legislature for the purchase of the old home of Daniel Boone and the Quaker meeting house, in Exeter township, just across the Schuylkill river from Birdsboro.

CITY AFTER CAPITOL AGAIN
MACON, Ga.—Macon is going to renew her fight for the removal of the capitol of the state from Atlanta to Macon. At a meeting of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce recently a committee was named to solicit subscriptions to be used in a statewide campaign.

POWER PROPERTIES MORTGAGED
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Consumers Power Company of St. Paul, controlled by H. M. Byllesby & Co. of Chicago, who have recently bought control of the Minneapolis General Electric Company from the Stone & Webster Company of Boston, filed a trust deed at Stillwater for \$5,000,000, to secure a second mortgage on the properties of the company in Minnesota and the Dakotas, in favor of the Standard Trust Company of New York. The move is preliminary to the combining of the Consumers Power & Minneapolis General Electric Company under one management and in one operating system.

NEW LINE SECURES A CHARTER
RALEIGH, N. C.—The Piedmont & Eastern Railroad Company was chartered recently to operate an interurban line 100 miles long from Winston-Salem by way of Greensboro, Chapel Hill and Burlington to Durham. Richmond, Va., and Carolina men are the incorporators.

GRAPES TO BE STANDARDIZED
LODI, Cal.—The Grape Growers Protective Association is making preparations for the standardization of grapes. The association will endeavor to market the grapes so that the best prices can be realized and use discretion as to distribution to the different markets of the country; also that the fruit will be only of the best quality.

BANK FUNDS CONTINUE TO GROW
MINNEAPOLIS—Increases in deposits, surplus, loans and capital stock with decreases in overdrafts, real estate holdings and cash items are the features of the report of the superintendent of banks on the state banks of Minnesota for June 14. The deposits have increased more than \$5,000,000 since the last previous call of Feb. 20.

LARGE DOCK TO BE BUILT
RICHMOND, Cal.—San Francisco and Oakland capitalists intend to build a dock at Castro Point on the western waterfront of Richmond. They have just filed incorporation papers at Martinez. The capital stock is \$100,000 and it is said all this sum is to be used in the improvement. The statement is made that a line of freight steamers is to use the dock.

CHERRIES BRING \$3000 TO ACRE
DINUBA, Cal.—W. A. Hill, an orchardist of this city, claims the record for cherries. His trees are six years old and this year the best of them averaged 300 pounds to the tree. His crop was sold on the basis of 10 cents in the trays and at that rate returned him \$300 each. As cherries are planted on a scheme which gives 100 to the acre the returns would be at the rate of \$3000 an acre.

BOYS BUILD TINY SCHOOL
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A miniature model schoolhouse, built by the students of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, after the plans and specifications of state education department, has been sent to Superintendent Henry J. Willingham and is on exhibition in that official's department.

4,000,000 POUNDS OF WOOL SOLD
LAMPASAS, Tex.—C. D. Stokes of Lampasas, who represents some of the largest mills of the East, has completed the purchase of more than 4,000,000 pounds of Texas wool. About 3,000,000 pounds of this quantity was bought here from the warehouse people of San Angelo.

CITIZENS HELP THEIR TOWN
KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—G. W. White of the committee on subscriptions for the improvement of Second street by a fill from Klamath to Oak streets and to continue the road as a boulevard along the shore of Lake Euwana to the city limits reports that about \$8500 has been subscribed and the balance will soon be added to make up the \$10,000 required for the work.

MAKE PUBLIC FACTS
ABOUT FRUIT CROPS
SAY CHICAGO BUYERS

Experts Insist Good Market
Will be Maintained and
Stocks Sold if People Know
Prices Will be Low

PROFITS FOR ALL

CHICAGO—Tell the public the truth about the big fruit crop expected this year and shout it as loudly as you can, is the advice to growers in the West by leading commission merchants in the South Water street market here, the middle West distributing point. Let the people know that there is going to be a heavy crop of apples, peaches and other fruits, with consequent moderate prices and you will educate a demand equal to the supply, they say, so that when the fruit comes to the market there will be ready sale and at better prices than would prevail should it be put into the market when the consuming public do not know they can get it cheap.

"If apple and peach growers would start a campaign to spread broadcast the fact that there will be an abundance of fruit this fall at moderate prices," says L. R. Ermeling, one of the street's experienced fruit buyers, "they would have no difficulty in disposing of their entire crops at a profit. But if they try to maintain false prices and keep the facts from the public they may make it work for a short time, then the markets will be glutted with fruit that can't be sold at any price."

Another precautionary economy recommended by Mr. Ermeling and shared by many prominent dealers on the street, especially for a year of a heavy crop, is the return to the barrel package for the lower grades of apples. This would mean a saving of 20 per cent to the grower, it is pointed out, which would in many instances mean the difference between a profit and loss.

If the common grades of apples grown in the Northwest were shipped in barrels instead of boxes, he says, the fruit could be shipped into the Chicago market and compete successfully with apples grown in the middle West. Where it costs 12 cents to buy a bushel box and five cents to pack it, it costs 35 cents to buy a three-bushel barrel and five cents to pack and face it, which makes a difference of 11 cents on three bushels, to say nothing of the difference in freight half way across the continent. It is further claimed that box apples are given no preference over barrel apples in the lower grades in the market.

Some growers listened to Mr. Ermeling's advice on this point when he made his trip into the Washington and Oregon apple growing valleys last fall and intend to give the plan a test this season. Certain big growers in the Yakima valley look with especial favor on the idea.

There is an informal combination of some of the largest merchants in South Water street, including C. H. Weaver, George Middendorff, Gibson, Cuneo and others, who are all in favor of the plan of advertising a large crop in any fruit or vegetable and believe that such advance publicity makes for profit to every one concerned, because it markets the entire crop at some figure, giving the consumer the benefit of moderate prices and prevents the total loss of surplus produce.

The plan was carried out successfully by some of the local commission men this month in the cantaloupe market. They advertised that melons would be cheap this season, resulting in an unprecedented local demand. Cantaloupe came in from California at the rate of 165 cars a day for a while, one house on the street selling as high as 1875 crates in one day in lots of from one to 100 cases. These melons were sold to grocers and peddlers, who retailed them at an average of 10 cents each. This move, it was pointed out, disposed of the surplus melon crop and at a profit to grower and dealer, whereas, had the artificial price of 25 cents each retail been maintained as long as possible the demand could not have been stimulated long enough to take care of the surplus at any price.

"Everyone who is at all interested in the situation knows that we are going to have enormous fruit crops this year," says Robert Maguire, vice president and manager of the George Middendorff Company. "But if the growers will take advantage of the situation they can profit by it as well as the consumers. The

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

TIMELY topics are discussed in the following editorial comments:

MANCHESTER UNION—The coming of the delegates of the American Forestry Association to New Hampshire next week for their fifth annual congress will be at an opportune time to study forestry conditions, and the problems incident thereto in this northern climate.

They will observe the mountain sides covered with trees bearing heavy foliage, put forth under the favorable conditions that the spring afforded. They may be surprised, as many visitors from other parts of our state have been, at the shade cover that has come upon tracts devastated by fires ten years or so ago, and which at the time, it was feared, were permanently denuded. In many of these cases, to be sure, there is little promise of a growth of any commercial value, but the shade will follow the leaf mold. They may also observe lumbering operations under the so-called scientific rules, and much else that will interest such students. In fact, within a comparatively narrow range of territory they can find in the White mountain region where they are to convene, about all the phases of forest conditions that are at all common. They will also find New Hampshire the most attractive summer recreation ground there is in the country, as hundreds of thousands of others have found it at earlier seasons.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—It now appears almost certain that a system of financial credits for farmers will ultimately be established in this country, through which the struggling agriculturist will be in a measure shielded from the often ruinous demands of the money lender. Both of the national party platforms approve the idea of establishing in this country, under proper modification, a system of cooperative rural credits similar to those which have proven successful in some of the European countries. Beneficial effects of the cooperative societies have been shown in the improvement of farms, increased production, better transportation and market facilities, and to some extent, in reduced prices of farm products to the consumer. It is believed that these systems may be so amended as properly and beneficially to meet conditions in the United States, and as both the great parties have expressed approval of the plan, desirable results may be expected.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—No recent utterance seems better to express the spirit of progressiveness in the educational world than the report made by David Felmley, president of the Illinois State Normal University, to the national education council. President Felmley believes that education should be closely related to the life of today; that high schools should be less ambitious to be considered good preparatory schools for colleges and more ambitious to teach useful knowledge; that history should be studied as an answer to the question, "How did our present institutions come to be as they are?" and that teachers should be chosen for their demonstrated ability rather than because of the mere possession of college or university degrees. He would adapt curricula to individual needs, proposing, for example, that in the study of domestic science credit should be given for good performance in the home of household duties. All those who believe the useful should precede the ornamental, in human training as in architecture, will approve these ideas. The public schools can be made much more useful than they are and yet filled with the spirit of true culture.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE—Savannah, Ga., is trying to solve the servant problem and finds in common with other cities that every year the housekeepers have a real, live, ever-present problem with which to cope, a problem for which there seems to be no solution. The women of Savannah are making plans to secure servants from Holland and find great encouragement from the promised efforts of Baron H. D. D. Hooft, who was in Georgia recently looking over the ground with a view of bringing to this southern state colonists from the Netherlands. An effort is being made to get every woman in the city interested in the matter.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

EVERY NOW AND THEN
"You say you have played Hamlet?"
"Yes."
"How long?"
"Well, I've played it as long as an hour and a half once or twice."—Washington Herald.

SPREADING JOY
Smile awhile, and while
You smile another smiles
And soon there's miles
And miles of smiles,
And life's worth while
Because you smile.
—Baltimore Sun.

REST AND RECREATION
"You play chess a great deal?"
"Yes," replied the profound student.
"Chess is a great game."
"Of course, that's the beauty of it. You can take a nice nap while you are waiting for your opponent to figure out his next move."—Washington Star.

INTERESTING CHATS
"Where are you going for the summer?"
"I'm going to board with some people out in Elizabeth township."
"Why do you go there?"
"To be frank, because it is cheap."
"And how do you pass the time?"
"Oh, there are some other guests. We all sit around and explain why we got tired of Newport."—Pittsburgh Post.

SUBSIDY EN FAMILLE
"I see so much in the newspapers about subsidies. What does subsidy mean, Frank?"
"A subsidy, Grace, is where I give you \$25 for going to see your mother in secret lies in not trying to maintain unnatural prices."

"Western fruit, especially Washington apples and California peaches, have a preference in the market. But there are apples and peaches and other fruits growing in the east and central states this year, that will displace the better western fruit if attempt is made to maintain false prices. People will consume tremendous quantities of fruit at moderate prices, but it is surprising how little if prices are high."

stead of having her come to see you."—Judge.

MEANS LIVELY PLAY
Politics this year is something like having the score tied in the ninth inning.—Toledo Blade.

WHILE WILLIE WATCHED
"How did you like the Fourth, Willie?"
"Not much. Pa shot off all the firecrackers, and ma ate most of the candy."—Detroit Free Press.

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Leading Events in Athletic World :: Sherman Wins Again

ADVERTISING GOLF TOURNAMENT ENDS TODAY AT BRETTON WOODS

T. M. Sherman Captures Championship Honors for Third Year, Defeating R. M. Purves in Final

MRS. W. S. BIRD WINS

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—The final events in the annual championship tournament of the American Golf Association of Advertising Interests for 1912 are being contested today on the links here. They are the final rounds in the down and out division which was started Friday; a foursome event and a 9-hole obstacle putting match.

T. M. Sherman, son of the Vice-President and a member of the Yahuundis Club of Utica, N. Y., is today being congratulated over his third victory in championship event which he won Friday when he defeated R. M. Purves of the Woodland Golf Club in the 36-hole final round 6 and 4. Sherman holds the record of the Bretton Woods course which he established last year. In this year's match in the morning round the first hole was halved, the second going to Sherman in 4 and 5. Sherman also won the third in 4 and halved the fourth in 5, also taking the fifth in 3, one under bogey.

The sixth was a halved hole and the seventh went to Purves in 3 to 4. Sherman took the ninth in 4 to 5 after halving the eighth, leaving him 3 up at the turn. Coming in Sherman took the tenth and then every hole was halved till the fifteenth, which Sherman took in 4, two under bogey.

Halving the sixteenth and seventeenth Purves took the eighteenth in 3 to 4, leaving him 4 down at the end of the morning round. In this round Sherman was 36 out and in for a 72. Purves got 30 and 37 for a 76, both under the 80 bogey.

In the afternoon, Sherman increased his lead at the third hole, lost the fourth, won the sixth and seventh and lost the eighth, leaving him 5 up at the turn. At the tenth Sherman was short on his iron shot, while Purves was hole high. Sherman's approach was dead to the hole, for which Purves took two putts, giving Sherman 6 up on the match. The eleventh, a 145-yard hole, with a water hazard, cost Purves a 4, while Sherman had his tee shot on the green and sunk an 8-foot putt for a 2.

With the score 6-2, Purves put his brassie shot on the edge of the twelfth green, giving him a 4 for the hole. Sherman over-approached and made a beautiful stab for a half from the edge of the green, but missed by inches.

The thirteenth also went to Purves, who was playing all the golf he knew in the face of the dromie 6. Sherman got bunkered on his iron shot so that he took 2 to get out and another to reach the green.

At the fourteenth, a 150-yard hole, Purves was bunkered on his tee shot and trapped on the opposite side of the green, losing hole, match and chance for the title by 6 and 4. The pair finished out, Sherman getting 35-38-73 and Purves 36-40-76. The summary:

FIRST DIVISION
Final, 36 holes
T. M. Sherman, Yahuundis, defeated R. M. Purves, Woodland, 6 and 4.
SECOND DIVISION
Final, 18 holes
J. M. Brame, Montgomery, defeated F. H. Smith, Baltimore, 2 up.
WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP
Final, 18 holes
Mrs. W. S. Bird, Dundee, defeated Miss Eleanor Freeman, Englewood, 6 and 5.

W. J. CLOTHIER AND N. W. NILES MEET AT SEABRIGHT

Winner of Today's Final Will Secure Leg on Famous Achelis Trophy—Doubles Reach Final

SEABRIGHT, N. J.—The final matches in the Achelis singles and Barrows-Crawford doubles tennis in the annual tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club are scheduled for today on the courts here, and with W. J. Clothier meeting N. W. Niles in the singles section and K. H. Behr and E. C. Inman facing H. H. Hackett and L. E. Mahan in the doubles, some excellent tennis is expected.

Niles, the ex-Harvard champion, won his place in the final round of the singles Friday afternoon by defeating K. H. Behr, the internationalist, in straight sets, 6-1, 6-3. Niles won down Behr's overhead strokes and tricking him by slow drives passed him as he came up to the net.

Melville H. Long of California, who won the trophy last season, has announced his intention of defaulting to the challenger, so that the winner of the final today will score on the cup. Clothier has won it twice and Niles won it in 1910. Three victories make the cup the personal property of the player so winning it.

In defeating Behr, Niles played to his best form, and many who witnessed the game are of the opinion that Clothier will be pushed to win. Behr seemed very erratic and allowed his opponent to score many easy shots cross court which would have ordinarily been handled and returned safe if Behr had been more aggressive.

Behr received his award in the doubles after losing the singles. Paired with F. C. Inman the two defeated Robert Le Roy and G. P. Gardner Jr., in the unfinished third set of the semi-final round for the Barrows-Crawford cups. The entire set was replayed, making the complete score 6-3, 6-8, 6-3.

MAJOR AND MINOR LEAGUES ADOPT NEW AGREEMENT

National Board Accepts Document After Making Slight Changes—Draft Prices Are Increased—Aids Baseball

During the last month those empowered to draft the new working agreement between the major and minor baseball leagues have been somewhat handicapped by the enforced absence of Sec. John H. Farrell of the National Association.

The national board, with President Sexton present, met at Syracuse, N. Y., Thursday and, after making a few slight changes, practically agreed to the new agreement of the national commission. President Sexton was given power to go to Cincinnati and sign this important document.

While the minors will receive increased prices for their drafted players, the national commission, representing the majors, has gradually encroached on the internal affairs of the minors. This change, however, will not prove a serious matter, with the present makeup of the national commission.

The document as a whole will help to make organized baseball a more substantial institution.

CINCINNATI SELLS TAYLOR
CINCINNATI, O.—Pitcher Taylor, who was obtained by the Cincinnati baseball club from the United States League, was sold Friday to the Indianapolis Club of the American Association.

BRITISH OPEN GOLF MEET DEVELOPS ALL SORTS OF PLAYING

Even Harry Vardon, Who Finished Second to Edward Ray, Took Eighty-One for the Third Round

COURSE IS CHANGED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
LONDON—The open golf championship was concluded on June 26, the preliminary rounds and competition proper taking place on the links of the Honorable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, at Muirfield, which has not been the venue for the championship since 1906. During the intervening years the course has been considerably altered, and the following table giving the length of the holes may be of interest:

	204 yards	10.....300 yards
1.....	204	11.....407
2.....	338	12.....390
3.....	347	13.....293
4.....	479	14.....138
5.....	383	15.....205
6.....	396	16.....464
7.....	497	17.....339
8.....	305	18.....382

Total length, 6448 yards.

In consequence of a large entry of 215 players a qualifying round was found to be necessary, and at the close of this there remained 62 players to compete in the tournament proper, and of those only three were amateurs, namely, the Hon. M. Scott, and Messrs. S. O. Shepard and C. B. Macfarlane.

Not a little disappointment was caused by the failure to qualify on the part of Messrs. H. H. Hilton, John Ball, the amateur champion, and J. McDermott, open champion of the United States.

The remaining 59 players included practically all the best British professional talent, and also the famous Frenchman, Arnaud Massy, who won this event in 1907.

The competition was over 72 holes and the golf was, for the most part, good, though intermixed with some very indifferent play. Even Harry Vardon, who finished second, was not free from the latter defect, for his third round took him no fewer than 81 strokes, while his fourth he did in 71.

The winner, however, was Edward Ray, and his performance was almost beyond reproach, his scores for the four rounds being 71, 73, 76 and 75, total 295.

As will be seen from these figures the champion's play was very consistent, and his achievement is particularly interesting owing to the originality of his style. Unorthodox and unacademic in the greater number of his strokes, particularly those with the iron clubs, he nevertheless times the ball with wonderful accuracy and his driving powers are tremendous. Ray, who thus gained his first championship, made his name as a professional at Ganton, but he recently moved to Oxhey, near Northwood, Middlesex. In 1903 and 1911 he was defeated by Braid in the final of the "News of the World" tournament. The next best scores to those of the champion were:

H. Vardon, 296; J. Braid, 303; George Duncan, 305; L. Ayton, 308, and A. Herd, 309.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING
Lawrence..... Won 27..... P.C.
Brookline..... 38..... 378
Lynn..... 37..... 354
Wareham..... 37..... 333
Lowell..... 34..... 307
New Bedford..... 31..... 287
Fall River..... 25..... 233

RESULTS FRIDAY
Haverhill 9, Brockton 0.
Lynn 3, Fall River 1.
Lowell 9, Wareham 2.
Lawrence at New Bedford.

GAMES TODAY
Haverhill at Brockton.
Lynn at Fall River.
Lowell at Wareham.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Rochester..... Won 31..... P.C.
Baltimore..... 40..... 363
Toronto..... 41..... 376
Jersey City..... 39..... 350
Newark..... 38..... 342
Providence..... 38..... 475
Buffalo..... 31..... 282

RESULTS FRIDAY
Providence 7, Jersey City 1.
Baltimore 4, Newark 1.
Rochester 5, Buffalo 1.
Toronto 4, Buffalo 1.

GAMES TODAY
Jersey City at Providence.
Newark at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Toronto.
Rochester at Montreal.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE
New Haven 7, Waterbury 3.
Hartford 4, Bridgeport 3.
Springfield 4, Hartford 3.

400 METERS FLAT RACE, SEMI-FINAL
First heat—Won by C. D. Redpath, Syracuse, second, J. Dahlberg, Sweden, second, C. S. Edmundson, Seattle, A. third, Time, 47-10.

Second heat—Won by E. F. Lindberg, Chicago, A. second, E. Lindholm, Sweden, second, C. L. Delong, France, third, Time, 48-10.

Third heat—Won by J. E. Meredith, Mercesburg Academy, M. V. Sheppard, Irish American A. second, J. Pedersen, Norway, third, Time, 48-10.

Fourth heat—Won by H. B. Haaf, University of Michigan, E. Lungchi, Italy, second, J. M. Rosenberg, Irish American A. third, Time, 48-10.

Fifth heat—Won by Hans Braun, Germany, D. B. Young, Boston, A. disqualified, L. N. Davenport, University of Chicago, second, Time, 49-10.

TEAM RACE, 3000 METERS (FIVE RUN, THREE COUNT)
First heat—Won by United States; Finland second.
Second heat—Won by Germany; Sweden second.
Third heat—Won by Great Britain; Walkover.

FINALS IN 400-METER AND 3000-METER RUNS OLYMPIC FEATURES

(Continued from page one)

which are apt to stay on the record books for some time to come.

The work of the athletes in the 400-meter trials and the running broad jump was exceptionally fine as was also that of the great Finnish athlete, A. R. Taipale in the discus throw. His mark of 148ft. 1 1/2 in. stamps him as a wonderful man at the old Grecian sport. The fact that all three of the point-winners bettered the old mark shows how strong the competition was in this event.

Several athletes had the honor of breaking the old Olympic record for the 400-meter dash; but to J. E. Meredith, the Mercesburg Academy youth, went the chief honors when he won his semi-final in 48s. flat, 1 1/5s. under the former record made by H. L. Hillman in 1904. The only semi-final heat in this event that did not better the former record was the fifth which went to H. Braun of Germany in 49 1/5s. after D. B. Young of the American team had been disqualified.

The new Olympic record for the broad jump went to A. L. Guterson of the Boston Athletic Association and University of Vermont. It was made on his first trial and bettered the old mark of F. G. Irons, made in 1908, by a fraction of an inch of the present world's record of Peter O'Connor.

The final heat of the 400-meter swim—breast stroke—was won by Bathe of Germany in 6m. 29 3/5s. Henning of Sweden was second in 6m. 35 3/5s., and Courtman of England third, a yard or two behind. Bathe led throughout.

The final heat of the 100-meter swim, free style, for women, was won by Miss Fanny Durack of Australia in 1m. 22 1/5s. Miss Wilhelmie Wylie, Australia, was second in 1m. 25 2/5s., and Miss Fletcher of England third.

The first heat of the 800-meter swimming for teams was won by the United States in 10m. 26 2/5s. Hungary was second in 10m. 34 3/5s., and England third in 10m. 39 2/5s. America's win was due largely to the lead secured by the Hawaiian, Kahanamoku.

In spite of the enforced absence of Longworth, Australia entered a team composed of Hardywick, Healy, Champion and Boardman, and swam over in the second heat with Germany. Notwithstanding they were not pressed, the Australians covered the course in 10m. 14 2/5s., or 12s. less than the time of the Americans.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP, FINAL
Won by Albert L. Guterson, Boston A. with 7 meters 60 centimeters (24ft. 1 1/2 in.). Canada, second, 5 meters 21 centimeters; C. Aberg, Sweden, 5 meters 18 centimeters.

MODERN PENTATHLON
Duel shooting, swimming 300 meters, fencing, riding, cross-country running, 4000 meters—Won by L. Guterson, Sweden, 28 points; Delaval, Sweden, third, 20 points; Gronhagen, Sweden, fourth, 19 points. Lieht, Sweden, fifth, 18 points.

100 METERS HURDLE, FINAL
Won by F. W. Kelly, University of Southern California; James I. Wendell, New York A. C. second, 1m. 10 1/5s. Canada, second, 1m. 11 1/5s. C. third, Time, 15-10s.

DISCUS THROW, BEST HAND, FINAL
Won by A. R. Taipale, Finland, 45 meters 21 centimeters (148ft. 1 1/2 in.); R. L. Byrd, Adriatic College, 42 meters 2 centimeters; J. E. Healy, England, New York city, unattached, third, 42 meters 28 centimeters.

400 METERS FLAT, TRIALS
First heat—Won by J. M. Rosenberg, Irish American A. C.; C. A. C. Poulin, France, second; G. R. L. Anderson, England, third, Time, 53-3/5s.
Second heat—Dead heat, between M. W. Fisher, Sweden, second, 53-3/5s. H. H. Hackett, England, third, 53-3/5s.
Third heat—Won by F. Zerling, Sweden; Yano Mahima, Japan, second, Time, 53-3/5s.

Fourth heat—Won by Hans Braun, Germany; J. E. Meredith, Mercesburg Academy, second, Time not given.
Fifth heat—Won by J. E. Healy, England, second, Time, 50-1/5s.

Sixth heat—Won by K. Sternberg, Sweden. Walkover.
Seventh heat—Won by H. B. Haaf, University of Michigan; E. Lungchi, Italy, second; M. Herzmann, Germany, third, Time, 50-2/5s.

Eighth heat—Won by Frigyes Mezei, Hungary; J. Dahlberg, Sweden, second; G. D. Malfait, France, third, Time, 50-2/5s.
Ninth heat—Won by E. Lindholm, Sweden; J. Pedersen, Norway, second; H. Burkowitz, Germany, third, Time, 51-2/5s.

Tenth heat—Won by F. F. Lindberg, Chicago A. A.; J. C. Scott, England, second; F. Glongo, Italy, third, Time, 50-2/5s.

Eleventh heat—Won by C. S. Edmundson, Seattle A. A.; E. J. Healy, England, second; G. M. Brock, Canada, third, Time, 50-1/5s.

Twelfth heat—Won by G. Nicol, England; I. N. Davenport, University of Chicago, second; T. H. Gallon, Canada, third, Time, 50-1/5s.

Thirteenth heat—Won by T. Persson, Sweden; R. A. Lindsay, England, second, Time, 50-1/5s.

Fourteenth heat—Won by C. N. Seedhouse, England; A. Pedersen, Norway, second; Ervin Szekelbushy, Hungary, third, Time, 51-1/5s.

Fifteenth heat—Won by G. H. Patching, South Africa; C. D. Redpath, Syracuse University, second; H. Wensler, Germany, third, Time, 51-1/5s.

Sixteenth heat—Won by E. F. Lindberg, Chicago A. A.; E. F. Lindholm, Sweden, second; C. L. Delong, France, third, Time, 48-1/5s.

Seventeenth heat—Won by J. E. Meredith, Mercesburg Academy; M. V. Sheppard, Irish American A. C. second; J. Pedersen, Norway, third, Time, 48-1/5s.

Eighteenth heat—Won by H. B. Haaf, University of Michigan; E. Lungchi, Italy, second; J. M. Rosenberg, Irish American A. C. third, Time, 48-1/5s.

Nineteenth heat—Won by Hans Braun, Germany; D. B. Young, Boston A. A. disqualified; L. N. Davenport, University of Chicago, second, Time, 49-1/5s.

GARDNER MEETS TRAVIS IN THE TACONIC FINAL

H. M. Warbasse and H. Weatherby Win Best Ball Competition With an Allowance of Nine Strokes

MANCHESTER, Vt.—W. J. Travis of Garden City meets Dr. C. H. Gardner of Agawam Hunt Club today in the final round of the annual golf tournament here for the Taconic cup. Travis won his place in the final Friday by defeating George H. Crocker of Brookline in the morning and V. C. Longley, Wannamisset, in the afternoon and in each case the steady work through the course and quite accurate putting proved far too much for these opponents.

Dr. Gardner had little difficulty in defeating J. J. Taylor, Garden City, in the morning, but when he and F. A. Martin, Ekwanok, left the sixteenth green in the semi-final round the honors were even. Martin's drive to the seventeenth was one of the best ones seen during the tournament, but his second was very poor and the Providence man became dormie.

Going to the last hole Gardner sliced badly, but the opportunity to square the match was lost when the former Dartmouth player's ball caught the top of a bunker. Martin then went from one difficulty to another until he found the pit near the green, having played 5, and he conceded the hole and match.

C. G. Trussell of Augusta, Ga., will do battle with George Orvis, Garden City, for the second division trophy. Another interesting final match will be that between A. J. McClure, Lake Wood, and E. H. Filler, Philadelphia A. C. for the first consolation prize. H. M. Warbasse and H. Weatherby won the best ball competition with an allowance of nine strokes, having a net of 71. The summary:

FIRST SIXTEEN, TACONIC CUP
Second round.
V. C. Longley, Wannamisset, beat F. W. Kemble, Philadelphia A. C., 4 and 2.
W. J. Travis, Garden City, beat George H. Crocker, Brookline, 5 and 3.
C. H. Gardner, Agawam, beat J. L. Taylor, Garden City, 4 and 2.
J. Martin, Ekwanok, beat J. T. Hunter, North Adams, 5 and 3.
Semi-finals.
Travis beat Longley, 3 and 4.
Gardner beat Martin, 2 up.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING
P.C.
Boston..... Won 1912..... 1911
Boston..... 55..... 255..... 513
Chicago..... 49..... 252..... 508
Philadelphia..... 44..... 33..... 571..... 445
Cleveland..... 43..... 34..... 558..... 533
Detroit..... 40..... 40..... 500..... 475
St. Louis..... 39..... 41..... 487..... 488
New York..... 21..... 54..... 280..... 263
Washington..... 32..... 278..... 339

RESULTS FRIDAY
Boston 4, Detroit 2.
Boston 4, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 1.
New York 4, St. Louis 3.
Washington 2, Cleveland 1.

GAMES TODAY
Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at New York.

BOSTON BEATS DETROIT TWICE
FIRST GAME
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.R.E.
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 3 1
Detroit..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries, Collins and Carrigan; Lake, Moran and Stange. Umpires, Dineen and Sheridan.

SECOND GAME
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.R.E.
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1
Detroit..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries, Collins and Carrigan; Lake, Moran and Stange. Umpires, Dineen and Sheridan.

PITTSBURGH WINS EASILY
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.R.E.
Pittsburgh..... 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
Detroit..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries, Cheney and Archer; Donnelly and Rariden. Umpires, Rigler and Finerman.

PHILADELPHIA 6, CINCINNATI 4
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.R.E.
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 3 3
Cincinnati..... 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 3
Batteries, Akers and Kieffer; Sugars, Davis, McLean and Clark. Umpires, Brennan and Owens.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
P.C.
New York..... Won 1912..... 1911
Chicago..... 44..... 28..... 611..... 608
Pittsburgh..... 43..... 29..... 597..... 573
Cincinnati..... 40..... 37..... 519..... 482
Philadelphia..... 32..... 37..... 464..... 507
St. Louis..... 31..... 44..... 390..... 373
Boston..... 22..... 56..... 282..... 246

RESULTS FRIDAY
Chicago 4, Boston 2.
Pittsburgh 6, Brooklyn 2.
Philadelphia 6, Cincinnati 4.
New York at St. Louis, postponed.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

CHICAGO WINS FROM BOSTON
Chicago 4, Boston 2.
Pittsburgh 6, Brooklyn 2.
Philadelphia 6, Cincinnati 4.
New York at St. Louis, postponed.

TWO GAMES FOR ATHLETICS
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.R.E.
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6 1
Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries, Bender and Thomas; Benz, White and Kuhn. Umpires, Westervelt and Evans.

SECOND GAME
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.R.E.
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 4 1 1
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries, Brown and Lapp; Walsh and Sullivan. Umpires, Evans and Westervelt.

NEW YORK WINS FROM ST. LOUIS
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.R.E.
New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 9 2
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries, Warhop and Sweeney; Hamilton and Kieffer. Umpires, Connolly and Hart.

WASHINGTON GETS ANOTHER
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.R.E.
Washington..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1
Cleveland..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 1
Batteries, Vaughn and Henry; Kahler and O'Neill. Umpires, Egan and O'Loughlin.

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Speaker, c.....	78	297	42	79	14	4	23	4	5	365	146	13	6	.900
Lewis, lf.....	78	286	48	90	11	12	9	2	2	314	84	165	19	.925
Gardner, 3b.....	78	280	48	90	11	12	9	2	2	314	84	165	19	.925
Hall, p.....	78	280	48	90	11	12	9	2	2	314	84	165	19	.925
Wagner, ss.....	78	277	43	81	5	11	18	2	2	297	180	188	32	.920
Stahl, 4b.....	78	277	43	81	5	11	18	2	2	297	180	188	32	.920
Cady, c.....	78	277	43	81	5	11	18	2	2	297	180	188	32	.920
Verkes, 2b.....	78	277	43	81	5	11	18	2	2	297	180	188	32	.920
Carriagan, p.....	43	138	10	37	4	6	5	1	1	270	73	17	1	.938
Bedient, p.....	20	26	6	7	2	4	1	1	3	269	2	24	1	.962
Hooper, rf.....	78	277	43	81	5	11	18	2	2	297	113	152	18	.963
Pope, p.....	8	16	1	6	1	4	1	1	3	269	2	24	1	.962
Hooper, rf.....	73	292	55	72	3	12	6	6	2	246	112	9	5	.960
Wood, 2b.....	22	68	6	18	5	7	1	1	1	219	93	94	13	.957
Nunnemaker, c.....	27	90	13	20	3	2	4	2	2	222	141	31	5	.971
Deussen, b.....	29	15	8	4	2	2	1	1	1	205	8	20	3	.974
Engle, 2b, ss.....	14	43	3	8	1	4	1	1	1	185	22	23	6	.980
Bradley, 1b.....	38	131	16	23	6	3	10	1	1	175	330	24	5	.918
Clover, p.....	6	13	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	153	4	17	2	.980
Thomas, c.....	18	51	7	12	2	7	1	1	1	157	1	108	6	.933
O'Brien, p.....	18	51	7	12	2	7	1	1	1	157	8	36	3	.933
Collins, 1b.....	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	63	2	19	1	.950
Bushelman, p.....	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	600	1	1	1	1.000
Smith, p.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Totals	78	2773	431	700	88	95	148	43	16	274	2154	1020	152	.954

SUCCESS: NEW IDEA FOR EACH PLAY

Technique of American Drama Subordinate Now to Importance of Theme Thus Showing Advance in Playwriting

AMERICAN dramatists now on the full flood of success are those with a fresh idea for each of their plays. We have evolved from the first stage of art, disproportionate insistence on technique, and have arrived at the second, dominance of theme. In the third and final stage of any art the theme, or particular idea that inspired the work, still dominates, but is beautifully articulated and articulated by a sure but inconspicuous technique.

Beginners in every art, in their joy in technique, mistakenly think the layman also consciously enjoys technique. The student consciously taking pleasure in what is a means to an effect, wonders why his elaborate, nicely-adjusted detail leaves the spectator cold. In such cases it usually will be found that the total effect, the thematic idea back of the work, is stale. A hackneyed idea will have a hackneyed effect, however skillfully wrought out.

Equally oppressive and meaningless to the spectator is work that is merely an exercise in technical virtuosity. A music pedagogue, it is said, resolved Beethoven's ninth symphony into a mathematical formula. Eureka! Every one with a bent for figures, he thought, may now become a musical genius, turning out masterpieces, his daily product being in proportion to his facility in trigonometry. The pedagogue finished his massive work, then had it played. The "music" proved to be merely an example in calculus and was never given a second performance.

This failure of technique for the sake of technique is most frequently seen in painting. The picture most praised by connoisseurs of Boston during the past season is a marvel of clever composition. And that is all it is. Every element of artistic means has been employed with consummate skill to the production of a scene that is meaningless to the average spectator. The picture, for all the critical praise poured out on it, still remains unsold at a Boston dealer's gallery.

No, there must be feeling in the artist when he works, or his finished product will arouse no feeling in his audience. And this feeling must burn about a fresh idea in the artist's thought.

Addison's cerebral masterpiece, "Cato," was performed in the theater only two or three times; some traditions say it never was performed. Therefore it is not a drama, although written in the form of dialogue, for a play is not a play until it is performed on the stage.

Hardy with his epic drama "intended only for mental performance" is trying to use the dramatic form for a narrative purpose, a purpose which could be better served by the narrative method, which is the best form of literature intended to be read.

"Close" drama is an art form as mistaken as the use of metals to imitate basketry. Basketry is woven because this is the only way rattan and rushes can be made into useful containers or articles of furniture. Metals can be spun, cast and wrought into a great variety of beautiful forms. Each medium has its unique virtue, and each medium should be used for its consistent purpose. It is absurd to impose the cramping theatrical conditions of a bare half dozen changes of scene upon the narrative form, the unique glory of which is that it can take its reader from Iceland to far Cathay and show him every picturesque spot between, carrying on the story meanwhile in a manner logical to the narrative method.

But to leave this ignoring of dramatic technique and return to its overemphasis. Look over the list of successful American plays during the last few years and see if each has not had a fresh idea back of it, or see if it does not give a novel turn to an old idea. The play that gives its audience a bit of fresh entertainment is the sort of play that succeeds.

We shall have another rural play when somebody hits on a story other than the traditional moss-grown plots of the parents who have trouble with their children, the brothers who are at war until the final curtain or the new minister's difficulties with the village gossip. Really rural life must have some expression other than through these three plots, though the American stage has not discovered it yet. Until some other story is discovered, we shall have few new rural plays.

All the technique in the world would be unable to vitalize these threadbare stories on the stage again. Playwrights in France, where dramatic technique has been developed almost to perfection, express themselves as heartily weary of the Gallic playwright's eternal preoccupation with the "triangle."

The younger American playwrights have already acquired a fair command of technique, and this will develop. More important, they have ideas, whole-some American ideas, and the general public applauds their plays and goes to see them again and again, however loudly the technicians sniff at crudeness

of detail. Of course somebody must do the sniffing, for that is bound to help, more or less, to raise the quality of the product in detail.

But on the whole the plays Americans are turning out are fairly well written and highly entertaining. Above all, they do not come stately to their "first performance on any stage." Their authors do not have to smirk and shift their eyes when asked if they wrote the play. Nor do they reply with one of R. H. Davis's truthful authors, "Well, I wrote it last."

THE SUMMER SHOW

The Meistersingers on Monday begin the third week of their special engagement at B. F. Keith's in "Camping Out," selecting solos and choruses from a repertoire of 100 pieces. Others are Earl and Curtis, Rita Gould in songs, Les Copeland, the minstrel, the gymnastic Parelle sisters, Lida McMilland and company.

Miss Nance O'Neil, it is announced, will begin her special engagement with the Lindsay Morison players Monday afternoon at the Majestic theater, appearing in Sudermann's "Fires of St. John," and supported by Howell Hartsel, Rose Morison, Wryley Birch, Jane Marbury and Edward Nannery.

NORUMBEGA PARK

Much pleasure is afforded by the cool trolley trip to Norumbega Park these days, followed by a stroll through the Zoological garden, past the deer preserves, the aviary, the casino, chalet of wonders, rifle range, swing court and merry-go-round. Canoeing and boating on the Charles river is always a feature. For the coming week in the open air theater will appear the Hiatts, comedy musical act; Homer Barnett, baritone; Winkler, Kress, Trio; Voyarras, revolving globe performer, and new motion pictures. Sunday evening there will be a concert.

PLEASANT TROLLEY TRIP

During the warm weather the special through trolley car service between Boston and Providence, operated by the Bay State Street Railway Company, is proving most popular, not only for those traveling between these cities or between Boston and New York, but for those who find that the fast trip through the open country was a refreshing change. The special cars leave Postoffice square daily and Sunday at 2:45 p. m., reaching Providence in time to connect with the night boats for New York.

ORIGINALITY IN MUSIC NEED

Study of the Present as Well as the Past Considered Necessary to Meet the Demand for an American School

MORE and more the demand for an American school of music spreads among the people, as is witnessed by the frequent treatment of this theme by writers in magazines that heretofore kept quite outside the world of music, content with literature, painting and the current topics which most entertain their readers.

Music has been held a separate subject of inquiry, on which only the musically taught had right to an opinion. If music is becoming recognized as one of the general means of expression and intercommunication in which every human being should have an interest, then this is a note of progress. Music should not be thought of as an exotic, a thing imported in print or in the voice box or the fingers of artists from abroad. Music belongs to all. So long as music is looked upon, however, as something that can be known only as the pages of the past are studied, so long will there be a dry and limited output of native composition.

The German who makes a deep study of Bach and Beethoven the foundation of his own work is building in line with the highest thinking of his own people, the natural expression of national thought. It was in native, natural, simple, folk-like inspiration that these great masters were great; not in their academic study of other men's output. Germans today who study them are fed, then, from the national sources from which the great masters themselves drew. In France, on the other hand, close study of German inspiration never has made a great French composer. Perhaps we have no farther to go than to Debussy to remember that his boyish first obsession with the music of Wagner had to yield to a distressed dislike of the titanic forces embodied there, before Debussy found his own bent and began to express what really has meant a new school of art for France—new, modern, yet as distinctively French as Richard Strauss is German.

Blocking Native Expression

Arthur Farwell thinks, as a recent writing in the International would hint, that American composers limit themselves and block the way for the really spontaneous native expression of music in the United States by forcing pupils to too long academic study of the German masters. He advises composers to break away from tradition, study to be more sympathetically American in their own feeling, to have a concern not for popular success but for the real expression of something national and great—great because simple and spontaneous, the utterance of something they need to

say and that the people are eager to hear.

He advises them to study the crowds of the common people who flock to the concerts, music played in summertime in the parks. Instead of seeking the kid-glove applause of the concert hall, let them seek to win the hearts of the people. Let them find how they can touch the man in the street to a melting mood of happiness and peace and content with beauty, even as the great masters have done. The secret of great composition is that it reaches the common heart. In a sense the great literature has all been common literature, with a quality which the academic writer is afraid to put into his work; indeed, perhaps cannot put into it—a quality of just plain human nature. Now, let musicians seek to be commoner, to be of the people, to dread no more the critics whose standards are hopelessly Europeanized, and strive to say something that shall find the everyday American man and woman and stir the common pulse. One of the well-known composers of Boston stands in championship of the people as knowing what is musically right even in their love for ragtime. What makes the inexorable law that syncopated rhythm is inimical to pure musical form? he asks. If ragtime sets every foot advancing, and if ragtime is a distinctively American taste, may we not remember that the dance is the starting point of music in the beginnings of things, and that this compelling rhythm may have in it somehow the germs of that real Americanism in music which we have sought?

Whether one agrees fully either with Mr. Farwell or Mr. Gilbert, the contention that to do anything with the eyes of critical Europe on us will never make great American product in any art, is plainly true. The founders of the nation had to break with European tradition and defy the criticism of shot and shell before America came to be at all. The other fire of criticism kindled by the tongue has been braved by several American writers who have been claimed at last as great because they dared to be original. In music this same success awaits the man who knows how to say something of his own, something out of his own life and experience and his thoughts about things, his knowledge of himself and of his neighbor.

Changed Point of View

A fresh point of view is needed to make something fresh in music. True Americanism cannot be grafted on to the splendid growths of European art. While it is true that America has become a composite of European peoples, with varied and frequently opposite

(Continued on page six, column two)

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WAISTS Of the finest materials—beautifully fashioned in the latest styles
All made after the latest summer models from Paris—all to be sold at

33 1/3% to 50% Discount

50 Fine Lingerie Waists, in batiste, striped dimity and lawn—tucked yoke effect styles.....	Values 2.00 and 3.00	1.00	5 Allover Eyelet Embroidered Ecru Waists—elaborately trimmed with wide bands of filet lace—Coatee effect.....	Value 9.50	5.00	15 Real Irish Lace Trimmed and elaborately hand embroidered Waists.....	Value 22.50	10.50
20 Tucked Batiste Waists, side rever of filet lace, button front.....	Value 2.95	1.25	3 Novelty Striped Dimity Waists, with yoke and vest effect, front of cross bar dimity, Irish lace insertions—Dutch neck.....	Value 9.00	3.95	SAMPLE WAISTS		
100 Fine Batiste Waists, with tuckings, panels of Swiss embroidery, tucked side frills, lace trimmings.....	Values 3.50 and 4.00	1.75	3 Ecru Grenadine Waists, with self-color embroidered fronts.....	Value 10.00	6.50	21 Lingerie Waists of fine batiste and lawns, lace trimmed and embroidered in yoke and panel styles.....	Value 4.00	1.95
95 Sheer Batiste Waists, panels of embroidery and fine lace.....	Value 2.00	1.50	2 Semi-tailored, Striped Voile Waists—fine tucking.....	Value 6.50	3.50	13 Batiste Waists, in trimmed and tucked styles, high and Dutch necks. Short and long sleeves.....	Value 5.00	2.50
48 Lingerie Waists, in fine mull, high and Dutch styles.....	Values 2.50 and 2.95	1.50	1 Sheer Ecru Linen Waist, allover embroidered—collar, cuffs and front panel of wide, real Irish lace band.....	Value 16.50	7.50	16 Lingerie Waists, of voile and batiste in trimmed styles.....	Value 6.00	2.95
65 Batiste Waists, panels of fine embroidery and valenciennes laces.....	Value 4.00	2.95	2 Cream Net Waists, with vest effect of white net and cream marquisette.....	Value 22.50	10.50	12 Lingerie Waists, in striped and plain batiste, with roll collar effects. Button fronts.....	Value 7.00	3.50
6 Fine Lingerie Waists, semi-tailored style, detachable side frill.....	Value 4.95	2.95	1 Elaborately Hand Embroidered Filet Overbouse. Goupy effect with yoke of cluny waist.....	Value 20.00	10.50	10 Batiste and Voile Waists, fine lace trimmings of Val. and cluny, also fine embroidery.....	Value 7.00	3.50
15 Fine Tucked Lawn Waists, embroidered, front panel—Also with detachable side frill, embroidered in colors.....	Values 6.50 and 7.50	2.50	2 Hand Made and Hand Embroidered White Net Waists, with insertions of real Irish lace.....	Value 30.00	15.00	15 Odd Sample Waists of voile, batiste and fancy marquisette, cluny and Val. lace trimmed, also fine embroideries.....	Value 7.00	3.50
10 Tucked Batiste Waists. Hand embroidery.....	Value 7.50	2.75	4 Fine Tucked Voile Waists, with deep collar and cuffs of ratine, outlined with fine lace.....	Value 12.50	7.50	21 Lingerie Waists, of fine batiste and voile, tucked and lace trimmed styles.....	Value 7.00	3.50
12 Hand Made and Hand Embroidered Batiste Waists—in tucked styles.....	Value 10.50	3.50	3 Imported Lingerie Waists, elaborately embroidered, yoke and cuffs of fine net and real Irish lace.....	Value 35.00	15.00	9 Sample Waists, odd pieces in lingerie materials, all trimmed styles.....	Value 9.00	4.50
15 French Voile Novelty Waists, hand made—some with striped voile trimmings, others with lace yokes and hand embroidery.....	Values 10.00 and 12.50	3.95	3 French Hand Made Marquisette Waists, with heavy hand embroidered fronts.....	Value 30.00	15.00	10 Fine Batiste Waists, tucked styles with roll collar, also lace trimmed.....	Value 10.00	5.00
20 French Hand Made Batiste Waists, hand emb. and Irish lace trimmed.....	Value 16.50	7.50	1 Hand Made Novelty Waist, with unusual design on sleeves; neck and front of hand embroidery in self and contrasting colors.....	Value 20.00	9.50	11 Odd Lingerie Waists, of batiste, voile and marquisette, embroidered styles.....	Value 10.00	5.00
6 Elaborately Embroidered French Hand-Made Lingerie Waists—Dutch neck with fine net yoke and cuffs.....	Value 25.00	7.50	1 Very sheer French Voile Blouse, allover hand embroidered, insertions of real cluny.....	Value 35.00	10.50	26 Lingerie Waists in a number of different styles, high and Dutch necks, embroidered and lace trimmed.....	Value 10.00	5.00
11 Imported Hand-Made and Hand Embroidered Waists with yoke of fine tuckings, outlined with insertion of real baby Irish.....	Value 20.00	10.50	8 Voile Waists, hand embroidered and trimmed with fine laces.....	Value 15.00	7.50	32 Sample Waists of voile, marquisette and other fancy materials, exquisitely embroidered by hand and trimmed with fine laces.....	Value 11.50	5.75
3 Hand-Made Voile Waists—elaborately embroidered in panel effect, chenille and pearl trimmed.....	Value 32.50	7.50	8 Sheer Lingerie Waists, in French voile and batiste, hand embroidered, fine tucks and laces.....	Value 17.00	8.50	10 Sheer Lingerie Waists, embroidered in handsome yoke effects.....	Value 13.00	6.50
						12 Voile Waists of exceedingly fine material, tucked styles, deep collars of real Irish lace.....	Value 15.00	7.50

Unparalleled Values—Inexpensive Dresses

They were designed as special values to sell at 3.50, 5.50, 8.50 and 9.00

Sale Prices 2.25, 3.50 and 5.00

The third shipment in Chandler & Co.'s great contract for the clearing of their manufacturers' summer stock has just been received; the first two fairly melted away before the unprecedented buying response of their customers—and no wonder, when the dresses are so stylish, so good in quality and are finished as well as if the prices were three times what they are. In order to make adequate room for this sale increased floor space has been provided, and a large addition made to the selling force. Few, if any alterations necessary.

Many pretty little striped and checked Tissue Dresses with embroidered collars—many low neck. Figured Lawn Dresses, prettily lace trimmed. Many Rep Dresses in white and colors, and button front Tailored Dresses. Splendid values, all of them, at 3.50. In this sale at.....2.25

Dainty Figured Lawn Dresses with batiste sailor collars—Gingham Dresses, Chambray Dresses, Linen Dresses in white and colors—Empire Dresses with button fronts—White Linen Dresses with batiste bodices—White Cordaline Dresses with ratine collars—and very many pretty simple Tailored Dresses. Extra good values, all of them, at 5.50 to 6.75. In the sale at.....3.50

Many Striped Ratine Dresses with linen collars and cuffs—plenty of allover emb. Batiste Dresses, lace trimmed voile fichus and cuffs—plain striped Ratine Dresses—Lorraine Pique Dresses in peplum style—French Linen Dresses with deep embroidery sailor collars and other very attractive styles. All extra good values at 8.50 to 9.00. In this sale at.....5.00

New Linen Suits—Specially Priced

Plain tailored, loose coat, Natural Linen Suits, with natty satin collars and cuffs, also strictly tailored cutaway coat styles—Straight front coat Suits—self braided Suits—Crash Suits with borders in drawn work. Specially priced.....12.50, 15.00 and 22.50

Coats—Including Model Coats

Some Marked Half-Price and Less

Value	Price	Value	Price
1 Blue Changeable Silk Coat.....60.00	30.00	1 Embroidered Chiffon Coat.....35.00	17.50
1 Changeable Taffeta Coat.....40.00	20.00	1 Black Taffeta Coat.....35.00	17.50
1 Black Taffeta Coat.....35.00	15.00	1 Tan Charmeuse Coat.....55.00	27.50
1 Hand-Emb. Tan Eponge Coat.....125.00	62.50	1 Blue Charmeuse Coat.....90.00	45.00
1 Black Emb. Voile Coat.....45.00	22.50	1 Blue and Black Satin Coat.....55.00	27.50
1 Black Taffeta Coat.....50.00	25.00	1 Blue and Brown Changeable Coat.....55.00	27.50
1 Changeable Taffeta Coat.....125.00	62.50	1 Blue Taffeta Coat.....125.00	62.50
1 Tan and Blue Silk Coat.....68.00	34.00	1 Navy Voile Coat.....60.00	30.00
1 Green Silk Coat.....50.00	25.00	1 Green Changeable Silk Coat.....45.00	22.50
1 Taupe Silk Coat.....100.00	50.00	1 Black Taffeta Coat.....45.00	22.50
1 Old Blue Silk Lined Coat.....75.00	37.50		

Final Clearance of Model and Other Gowns in the Wilson and Specialty Shop Sales

Further mark-downs have been taken. Discounts on all now remaining are

Value	Price	Value	Price
1 Callot Model, blue shantung.....75.00	18.75	1 Tan Cloth and Satin Gown.....75.00	18.75
1 Satin and Chiffon Dress.....110.00	27.50	1 Model Gown, black over gold.....150.00	37.50
1 Model Dress.....110.00	27.50	1 Drecoll Surah Silk Gown.....195.00	48.75
1 Imported Dress.....175.00	43.75	1 Navy Serge Dress, trimmed.....100.00	25.00
1 Worth Model.....250.00	62.50	1 Old Rose and White Linen Model.....65.00	16.25
1 Pink Chiffon and Satin Model.....75.00	18.75	4 Marquisette Dresses.....35.00	10.00
1 White Lace Gown over pink.....85.00	21.25	1 Changeable Coral and Gold Taffeta Gown.....85.00	21.25
1 Reseda Chiffon Emb. Gown.....65.00	16.25	1 Apricot Taffeta Dress.....55.00	13.75
1 Brussels Net Emb. Gown.....75.00	18.75	1 Model Gown.....200.00	50.00
1 Imported Model Dress.....110.00	27.50	1 Lace Gown over Chiffon.....85.00	21.25
1 Cloth of Gold Gown.....85.00	21.25	1 Novelty Emb. Doumay Model.....150.00	37.50
1 Blue Serge Dress.....65.00	16.25	1 Model Gown of White Satin.....200.00	50.00
1 Blue Serge Dress, emb.....45.00	11.25		
1 Changeable Taffeta Gown.....55.00	13.75		

16-Button White Milanese Silk
Gloves Paris point emb.—double finger tips. Specially Priced.....79c

Messaline
Petticoats
1.95

Sample Bathing Suits
The values are 5.00 and 5.50. These were bought by telephone and have not yet arrived but will be here for Monday's selling—we wanted a bargain and the maker sold us his samples at the cost to make. All priced.....3.95

WHITE
Seersucker
Petticoats
85c
Require No Ironing

Sale of Bon Ton Corsets

Half Price and Less

This celebrated corset, so well-known to American women from the Atlantic to the Pacific, needs no description or recommendation.

It is so well-known to thousands of wearers that this announcement that Chandler & Co. will hold—beginning Monday—a sale of this noted corset at the discount quoted above, should make every woman feel that she ought to take prompt advantage of it.

There are more than 175 pairs of 4.00 corsets for 2.00—there are 5 pairs of 5.00 corsets for 2.00—there are 17 pairs of 6.00 corsets for 3.00—there are 17 pairs of 8.00 corsets for 3.00—there are 8 pairs of 12.00 corsets for 3.00.

Nearly all are batiste corsets suitable for immediate wear.

3.00 to 8.00 BON TON CORSETS—Seconds—for 1.50—this means there is some imperfection somewhere in each corset, you may not be able to find it in many of them and in many you will, but whatever it is it will not affect the wear, which Chandler & Co. guarantee in every way.....1.50

LEADING DEMOCRATS PLAN ORGANIZATION AND SPEAKING TOURS

Mayor Fitzgerald and Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee, plan to begin a tour of the state about Aug. 1 to organize the Democratic workers of the state for the fall campaign. Mr. Riley said that this trip will occupy nearly a month. Immediately after the primaries the mayor and the committee chairman are again to tour the state and superintend the Democratic rallies which are to start the first of September.

Democratic leaders are now working out at the state committee headquarters, 15 Beacon street, an exhaustive campaign program. Lists are being prepared of the Democrats who can be counted on for campaign work, and stumping tours mapped out.

The calling of a special session of the Legislature for considering railroad legislation does not meet with the approval of Lieutenant-Governor Luce, or of Councilor Alexander McGregor. Other members of the council also are said to be opposed to a special legislative session. As it is held by many lawyers that the Governor would have to get the consent of the council to call the special session, politicians are watching the attitude of the councilors with interest.

Charles M. Preston of Danvers, who expects to be a candidate for the Republican nomination to succeed Senator Arthur S. Adams of the second Essex district, was among those who took out nomination papers Friday.

Senator Charles F. McCarthy of Marlboro took out papers for renomination and got papers for his fellow townsman, former Congressman John J. Mitchell, who is interested in the congressional nomination in the thirteenth district.

OUTDOOR ARITHMETIC FULL OF INTEREST TO CHILDREN

Motivating of the Studies
Plan at Boston Normal
School That Gets Little
Ones Into the Open

STIRS ENTHUSIASM

AND a birch, you know, has a tough bark that peels off and the Indians used it for their canoes and tents, and the wood of the birch is made into all kinds of things because it is so hard and tough—why, I shouldn't wonder if the handle to the can opener was made of birch—and we saw it growing with its silken green leaves. And say, father, can you tell how far it is from here to that telegraph pole across the street? I can. And oh, yes, we saw a goldfinch and it flew so close I could see under its wings, and, and—and—oh, I can't talk fast enough to tell you all we saw."

Albert stopped suddenly in his torrent of talk, overcome by the apparent hopelessness of getting it all out, and then plunged in again, impelled by the interest of his experiences. His father and mother, looking into his glowing face, were made glad by the enthusiastic rush of his words, which showed them that he had had one of the happiest, busiest and most profitable afternoons of his life, bringing home with him a wealth of treasure that he would use and enjoy all through the coming years.

"What if we had had such lessons when we went to school?" asked the father of the mother when Albert had gone to tell his chum about it, "and have you any idea how far it is to the telegraph pole?" Albert's mother had not, but she was glad that her son was receiving an education more valuable and practical than hers had been.

Arithmetic does not arouse ordinarily much enthusiasm in boys and girls, but those who had that particular lesson on that particular day, and lessons like it before or since, are imbued with similar mathematical zeal.

Work Made Important

Outdoor arithmetic is an idea of Charles M. Lamprey, head of the department of history, and the history of education at the Boston Normal School and also the director of the Martin model school, where students at the Normal get their first training with the children. He believes in motivating school work, contending that instead of giving the pupils some uninteresting lesson to learn, or problem to solve, because it is necessary to them as educated beings and may be useful to them at some future time although they can see no possible use for it now, their work should be made of vital importance to them now. That is why he sends them out in the Fenway to learn arithmetic, and down to Winthrop to study geography. Winthrop Beach is big enough to give a concept of the sea with bays and inlets, islands and isthmuses; it has a high tide and low tide and there is plenty of opportunity to study effects of the glacial ages. An island is an island, but it may be a number of other things as well.

In the schoolbook it is a stupid definition that is hard to get right, but out there in the bay, its sandy beach glittering in the sunshine, trees waving and birds hovering over their branches, while all around the sea ripples and sparkles, it is quite a different thing. An added interest is acquired when it is learned that once there were no green trees and that singing birds and no vegetation in the

WITH THE TWO CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented which will, without comment, cover the range of all activities relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

REPUBLICAN TAFT QUARTERS ARE SELECTED

NEW YORK—National headquarters from which the campaign of the Republican party will be directed will be established in this city the latter part of next week. James B. Reynolds, secretary of the Republican national committee, announced on Friday night that about 15 rooms on the tenth and eleventh floors of the Times building had been engaged.

Mr. Reynolds will be in active charge and will proceed at once to build up a working force to aid him. Branch offices will be established as early as possible. Mr. Reynolds said, one in Chicago for the middle West, and one somewhere on the Pacific coast, its location to be announced later.

MR. ROOSEVELT TO "SOUND KEYNOTE"

DETROIT, Mich.—Theodore Roosevelt will "sound the keynote" at the organization of the National Progressive party, which is to take place "under the oaks at Jackson" next Saturday, exactly where the Republican party began on July 6, 1854.

Charles A. Nichols, chairman of the Roosevelt campaign committee in Michigan, wired from Oyster Bay, where he and W. F. Knox interviewed Mr. Roosevelt that he had promised to come unless something exceedingly important and unforeseen prevented it.

Among the delegates who will attend the convention are some of the men who met there 58 years ago.

DEMOCRATIC VISITS SCHEDULED TO GOV. WILSON

SEA GIRT, N. J.—Charles R. Crane of Chicago, and Charles Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, are to take luncheon with Governor Wilson here a short time before the arrival of Speaker Champ Clark today. They were both former supporters of Senator La Follette.

Governor Wilson conferred on Friday with Robert S. Hudspeth, William F. McCombs, Josephus Daniels, North Carolina's committeeman, and E. E. Grosscup, Democratic state chairman of New Jersey, upon the message which he will send to the national committee at Chicago on Monday. A national committee chairman was agreed on also but his name withheld.

MR. TAGGART TO STAY

INDIANAPOLIS—Thomas Taggart, national Democratic committeeman from Indiana, who announced his resignation, will continue in political work. The Indiana Democratic central committee refusing to accept the resignation. On learning this Mr. Taggart withdrew his resignation and will continue to represent Indiana on the national committee.

STRAW HATS NOW HAVE PROTECTORS

There has been put on the rubber market a novelty in the form of a transparent covering for straw hats especially designed for the protection of the sailor type of headgear which wilts and warps when wet.

This covering is thin and is made in the shape of the sailor hat. When it is stretched over the straw it is hardly noticeable. It is also a protection against smoke when the wearer is riding on trains.

WIND HIT GRAND RAPIDS

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Wind tore a roof from the baseball park and carried it 20 feet into the midst of the early morning traders in the city market early today. Nine persons were hurt. Wire communication is badly crippled. The loss to property is estimated at \$50,000.

their own teacher. Then off they start to study arithmetic or water forms in the park or geography at Winthrop beach.

Going in this way it seems like a family party out for an afternoon frolic. It is an intimate, personal affair, and allows the teacher to come into close touch with her pupil, a very desirable thing but not often attainable. Many things in addition to the lesson of the day are learned, and former lessons are reviewed. On the return, the teacher is instructed to bring out the facts covered, in an easy, conversational way, not at all didactic or "school-marmy." Each child has been provided paper and pencil for taking notes of anything that seems to him sufficiently important. This is the beginning of what doubtless will prove a valuable habit later.

The next day the children are given an opportunity to write about the lesson. They are eager to tell, as a rule. Their papers are corrected by the teacher of the excursion. The teacher, also, has taken notes. She has made jottings on her card and later, after going over them, she tells what the trip has meant to her in the way of child study and pedagogy. On the back of her card one teacher has written, "We followed the park around Mrs. Jack Gardner's palace and came out at Longwood avenue. We estimated a distance, then to find out pace marked off 50 feet. We found our pace, the children's pace being about two feet and mine almost three feet. Then we paced 100 feet to see if our pace was correct. I came within two feet of 100 feet and the children came within one foot. After this we paced another distance and found the number of feet."

"We observed the difference between white and red maple, observed the oak, linden, ash, poplar, birch and beech. Noticed compound leaves and arrangement of leaves. For birds we saw robin, grackles, crows, pigeons, goldfinch, catbird. The children were very good, seemed interested and asked many questions."

Pupils Describe Trip

One of the pupils, Clifford B., of grade VI, Martin school, described his afternoon in the following way: "Monday afternoon we started for the Fenway. The trip was taken because it would help us to know how to pace and would teach us to know the birds. We had three children besides the teacher in a group. We started at 1:30 o'clock and started from the Normal school. On the trip we learned how to pace. One place we paced 102 feet. Then I saw these birds, the cedar waxwing, robin, goldfinch, male sparrow, purple grackle, wild duck, swan, oriole, and catbird. The trees were the elm tree, horsechestnut, beech tree, Norway maple, oak tree and willow tree. The flowers were wisteria. I think that the trip was worth while, because it helped us in arithmetic and science. We met Mr. Lamprey at the Park drive near the bridge. He asked us to pace 15 feet. Then he said, 'Close your eyes, and see if you can pace that just right.' It was pretty hard to do without getting it wrong. Every time we would go either over the line or to the line. At last we got it right, so we got a good lot of work out of that."

Start Made in Classroom

Before such a lesson is undertaken it is worked out with the normal students, the juniors, in the classroom. Then each prospective teacher writes her name at the top of a small blank card, and the lot are sent to the regular teachers whose pupils are to have the lesson. The children of the fourth, fifth and sixth grades are selected for this work. Three children usually are assigned to one teacher. They are permitted to form their own little groups, the room teacher managing that as she sees fit, only taking care that the children shall choose their own companions. One of the children writes the names of the little party on the card below the teacher's name, and then all assemble on the sidewalk outside the normal school on the given afternoon at the given hour. This fosters self-reliance, and to encourage this the children find

MR. HENRY INSISTS ON BILL TO MAKE PUBLIC ALL CAMPAIGN FUNDS

WASHINGTON—Contending that the Senate investigating committee's inability to obtain any detailed information as to receipts and expenditures of presidential campaign funds emphasized the necessity for a law requiring publicity before the elections of such information, Representative Henry of Texas in an interview today urged the necessity of the Senate passing his bill to this end.

"The Senate committee's inability to get authentic information concerning the use of campaign funds in the Parker-Roosevelt campaign clearly shows the necessity for such a law as I have proposed," he said. "I am not surprised that witnesses cannot recall money expenditures in that campaign. There was no necessity for them keeping accurate accounts."

"The candidates or President and Vice-President owe it to the people to make an itemized detailed statement, which shall be sworn to of all contributions and expenditures used in their campaigns for the purpose of influencing their election. And such statements should be made public before the elections."

"The bill which I introduced and which passed the House makes publication of detailed reports compulsory by imposing a fine of \$1000, imprisonment of not more than one year, or both, upon all violators. The bill is now pending in the Senate."

"Senators and representatives under the law passed last year must render an accounting of their financial expenditures. It seems to me that it is vastly more important that such a law should govern presidential and vice-presidential campaigns."

CHAFIN AND WATKINS AGAIN NAMED TO HEAD PROHIBITION TICKET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Delegates to the national prohibition convention are leaving for their homes today after having nominated by acclamation on Friday night the same ticket it did four years ago—Eugene W. Chafin of Arizona for President and Aaron S. Watkins of Ohio for Vice-President.

Four candidates for President were placed in nomination against Mr. Chafin. F. W. Emerson of California, Finley C. Hendrickson of Maryland, Aaron S. Watkins of Ohio and Andrew Jackson Houston of Texas. Each in turn withdrew his name after the first ballot.

The leading candidates against Mr. Watkins for Vice-President were Mr. Emerson of California and George Stokewell of New York.

The proposal to change the name of the party was not acted upon. A. J. Orem of Massachusetts promised to pledge more money to the campaign fund should the name be changed.

"I believe we could make the campaign fund double if we should adopt a new name," said Mr. Orem. "We would be greatly aided in carrying our banner to success if we should adopt the name 'progressive.'"

There were many shouts of protest to this, as well as to the name "conservative party," proposed by the Rev. S. H. Taft of California.

A proposal that instead of each state having two representatives on the national committee the representation be according to the size of the prohibition vote, one member for each 5000, aroused opposition. The matter was referred to the new national committee.

APPEAL MADE FOR HORSES

An appeal for contributions to carry on summer work is being made by the Work Horse Parade Association through its treasurer, J. Atwood, 3rd, city hall, or at 15 Beacon street. The association maintains six or eight showering stations at Scollay, Dock and Park squares and other locations during the summer months and at these places horses are watered and showered with a hose. Circulars containing rules for the proper care of horses are also distributed by the association.

COURT RULES FOR PROF. FESSENDEN

Judge Dodge of the United States district court denied today a motion to set aside a verdict of \$406,125 in favor of Prof. Reginald Fessenden against the National Electric Signalling Company.

Professor Fessenden was an inventor of wireless apparatus which he turned over to the company. He sued for breach of contract and was awarded a verdict.

TRAINS MOVE BATTERIES

Battery A of Boston arrived at South station and batteries B of Worcester and C of Lawrence passed through Boston this morning from West Barnstable. Two special trains with the eighth regiment aboard will reach here tomorrow.

DANIEL A. KIMBALL PASSES AWAY

HARTFORD, Conn.—Daniel Ames Kimball, president of the Housatonic National Bank of Southbridge, Mass., passed away last night. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

No House in Boston Is Showing Such an Excellent Variety of the Latest Fashionable Coats in Linen, Blazer and White

And we are constantly adding to our stock,

New Fabrics—New Styles—New Lengths

Fashion has given us many charming new novelties in Coats this year, for the cool mornings and evenings of Summer, as well as for the pleasure and comfort of travel, motoring and out-of-door sports.

Our display of the very latest models exceeds anything ever shown in New England. More styles, prettier styles, more distinctive fabrics, and including many very fascinating effects not to be found elsewhere.

New Tussah and Austrian Linen Coats

In jasper, white and the popular natural shades. Ideal coats for traveling. Prices 5.75 to 15.00.

New Pongee Coats—Light, Cool and Comfortable

Shown in two models, the loose-fitting and the semi-fitted styles. These are suitable for street wear or motoring. Prices 10.50 to 18.50.

New White Coats—The Season's Leading Fashion

These charming coats may be had in all the correct fabrics, such as mistral, eponge, ratine, polo cloth and serge. Made in ¾ and full length styles. Prices 12.50 to 25.00.

New 3-4 Top Coats—Latest Midsummer Novelty

These are fashioned in a variety of smart fabrics, including white serge, polo cloth, shepherd's plaid and attractive wool mixtures. Trimmed with braid. Prices 10.50 to 35.00.

New Mohair Dust Coats—Indispensable for Motoring

Choice of gray, black, blue and stripes. We are offering some exceptionally good values in these serviceable coats, at 10.50, 12.50, 15.00 and 18.50.

New Steamer and Motor Coats—Many Exclusive Models

Made of very select, new imported fabrics, including the very latest Bannockburn mixture so fashionable in London. Come in new lengths. Smartly fashioned, and decidedly distinctive. Prices 25.00 to 45.00.

New Sport Coats—All the Rage for Outdoor Amusements

The new Blazer Jackets, in plain colors and white; also in striped effects. Also the fashionable Norfolk and Mackinaw Sport Coats, for golf, tennis, yachting and all outdoor sports. Prices 6.75 to 18.50.

Our Great Outer Apparel Floor for Women—
Second Floor, Main Store

Jordan Marsh Company

Complete Stocks of New Summer Merchandise

MR. BAXTER SILENT ABOUT NOMINATION

Charles S. Baxter today declined to tell what disposition is to be made of the nomination papers for Governor taken out at the office of the secretary of state by Jeremiah Desmond, one of Mr. Baxter's political assistants.

It was reported to the Republican state headquarters today that Walter H. Creamer of Lynn is to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the new sixteenth congressional district. Mr. Creamer has been actively interested in Democratic politics for several years. Two years ago he was the Democratic candidate for Congress against Congressman Roberts.

TRANSPORTATION HEARING IS SET

There will be a hearing before the joint special committee on transportation facilities for western Massachusetts in room 227, State House, July 17, at 10 a. m. on transportation facilities for western Massachusetts, particularly in regard to the most feasible method of obtaining capital for the development of such transportation facilities.

MUNICIPAL TENEMENTS FOR PARIS

NEW YORK—The French government has authorized the city of Paris to borrow \$400,000 to build a municipal tenement house in which the rentals will be the lowest possible consistent with the upkeep of the property, says a New York Sun despatch.

NEWTON

Apparatus in the office of J. Clifton Whitney, water commissioner, registered an inch and a quarter of rain Thursday, which is a little more than fell from June 1 to July 11.

FEES INVESTIGATED IN HANFORD PROBE

SEATTLE, Wash.—A new line of investigation by the congressional committee was opened today in the Hanford probe in taking up the Pacific Packing Company case, in which Judge C. H. Hanford of the United States court is accused of having abused his judicial office in allowing James A. Kerr as receiver for the firm of Keefer & McCord, attorneys, fees amounting to \$140,000. The committee spent some time preparing to take up this case today.

The Seattle Bar Association last night by a dividend vote adopted resolutions of indorsement of Judge Hanford. At the same time the association ostensibly complied with the request of chairman Graham of the congressional committee for the appointment of lawyers to assist in the investigation in getting material evidence.

WIRELESS WORKS BETTER AT NIGHT

That the long electric waves utilized in aerial telegraphy over great distances travel better during the hours of darkness than of sunlight, and that of the natural electric waves occasioned by atmospheric electric discharges, known as "strays" or "Xs" to wireless operators, are despatched more satisfactorily during the hours of the night than in the daytime is now common knowledge, says the American Magazine.

Tests made in London during the solar eclipse of April 17 last indicate that the darkness of this eclipse had the effect of facilitating the propagation of these waves over great distances, but that there are portions of time during the period of deepest darkness at the receiving station when propagation is notably impeded.

NEW CANADIAN ROAD PLANNED

EDMONTON—Financed by British capitalists holding a federal charter which provides for 1800 miles of new railway construction, giving Canada a new transcontinental line with Ft. Churchill as terminus on the east and Port Essington on the west, connecting Edmonton with Lac La Biche, Ft. McMurray and Lake Athabasca, the Northern Territory railroad will commence a survey of its route from Edmonton northeasterly in the course of the next few days and before the close of the season a start will probably be made on the actual construction of the grade.

GOV. FOSS CRUISES ON U. S. S. CHICAGO

Governor Foss, commander-in-chief of the Massachusetts militia, is on board the United States ship Chicago steaming round the coast of Maine. This is his annual visit to the ship over which the Massachusetts naval reserves have control.

The Governor boarded the vessel off Provincetown late last night. With the Governor is Adj.-Gen. G. W. Pearson. The vessel will land the Governor somewhere within a short distance of Boston in order to enable him to reach the State House Monday.

ITALIAN KING TO TAKE POLICIES

NEW YORK—A Rome, Italy, despatch to the New York Sun says that King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena have expressed a desire to be the first policyholders in the state insurance concern which has arisen as a consequence of the insurance monopoly act recently passed by the Parliament.

OXFORD LOOKS BACK PROUDLY UPON 1000 YEARS OF HISTORY

Millenary of English City Recalls Fact That in 912 It was Town of Repute and Mentioned in Chronicle

UNIVERSITY LATER

"Town" and "Gown" Affrays Figured Largely in Story of Place Which Sheltered Defeated King Charles

One thousand memorable years of Oxford history are passed in review by the writer of the following descriptive article for the Monitor, and the story throws light on the celebrations held this week in the English city.

By CLARENCE ROOK
LONDON—Oxford is a thousand years old this July. Not the university, but the city, though often the fame of the university has diminished the glories of the city. The university is but an unruly child of the town, and it is only after 1000 years that the "town and gown" quarrel has been smoothed.

There is no truth in the legend that King Alfred founded Oxford University; but there is solid evidence that Oxford was a town of repute in 912. The English chronicle says, "King Edward took to himself Lundenburg and Oxenford and all the lands that were obedient thereto."

The city was first; the scholars came afterwards. And the millenary of Oxford city is thoughtfully arranged for the time in July when the undergraduates are out of the way during the long vacation. There is public holiday, and a thanksgiving service in the cathedral, and a lunch in the town hall, and a garden party in New College gardens (New College is about the oldest of its race) with an oration in the shadow of those old city walls whose remains—like un-drawn fangs—remain beautified by age in the college gardens. And Oxford can now look back on 1000 years of municipal existence, with documentary evidence of its age. For it had the advantage of situation—and the scholars came only because the place was secure. It was on a river, a most important thing when there were few roads, and the only roads crossed at the point now known as Carfax (at the top of the High street).

Mound Tells Story
When you make a tour of Oxford and its colleges, and its memories, do not forget to notice the conical mound on the right of the surface-car that conveys you from the station to the midst of the city. It is more than a thousand years old, and was the protest of the Saxon against the Dane who was trying to enter Oxford. You will see the same sort of mound at Canterbury, in the "Dane John," now patted and caressed into easy ascent. They both go back beyond the memory of man, but they are the obvious beginnings of the defense that made municipality, cathedrals and colleges possible in the dark ages.

The scholars came to Oxford because Oxenford was secured by swamps, served by a river, and could not be "got at" easily. And in just the same way Oxford city was the refuge of monarchs, of Parliaments, throughout its thousand years of life. It was one of the last refuges of Charles I. when "town and gown" had their differences, and the colleges sold their silver to help the monarch the city disliked.

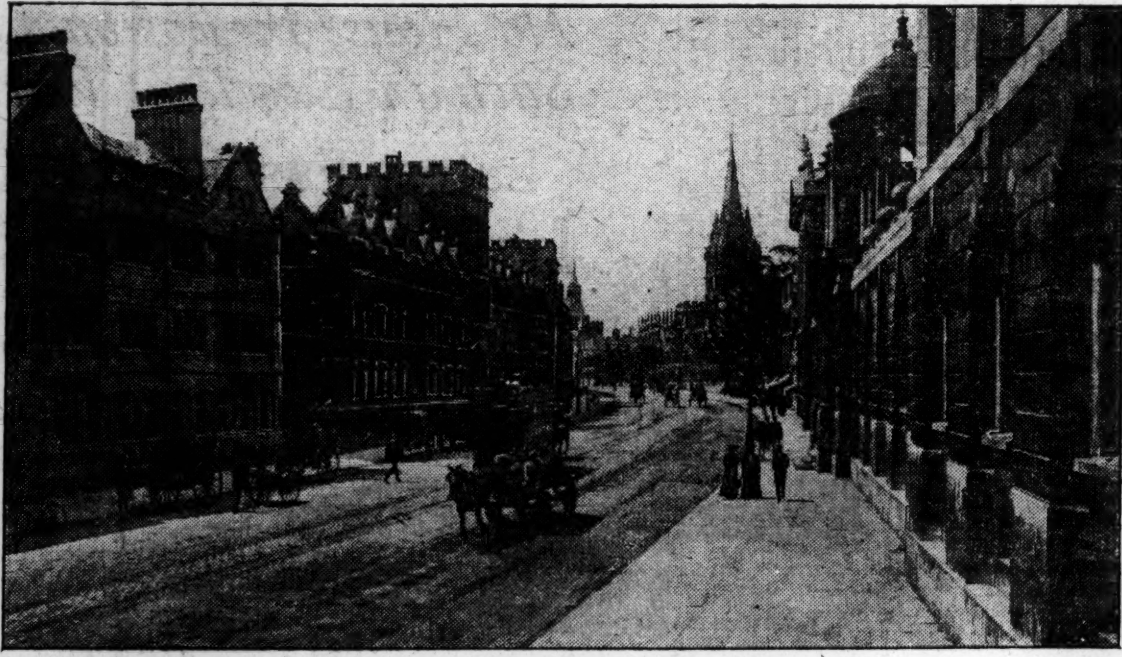
You can see the curious separation—only reminiscent now—of "town" and "gown" in the wonderful fact that this city admits to St. Giles during the long vacation when no undergraduate may enter the sacred precincts of Oxford without special permission. Stalls, bands, side shows, cheap jacks, the city triumphs with a charter.

One of the oddest quarrels between the city and the university was about the right of sending people to prison. The vice-chancellor claimed his right, and exercised it, of acting as a police magistrate, and up to quite recent days the university has retained the right of sending the feminine sinner to the "Spinning House," and dealing faithfully with her male companion, irrespective of the claims of the city. For the separation of the traders and the students persisted, the cleft between the home of "lost causes" and the city of progress.

When England was split over the divorce of George II. and Queen Catherine, the women of Oxford (who were of the city and not of the university) plumped for Catherine. And the University prison received about 30 of them. The name of that prison was—logically—Bocardo, and the women were for three days and nights in jail, under the thumb of the university. Which reminds one of the furious quarrel that began in 1209, and led to the university's first charter of privilege, the public penance of the citizens—who had to go stripped and barefooted to the churches—and the return of the students who had emigrated to Cambridge. The immunity from lay jurisdiction, which, with some few modifications, survives today to the delight of every resident member of the university dates from that quarrel in 1209.

And the quarrel between "town" and "gown" has gone on between the city and the university down to the days

ANCIENT ENGLISH CITY HAS RICH TRADITION



View of High Street and Queens College, Oxford, which link 1912 with many hundreds of years of eventful English history

within my own short memory. On the least provocation there was still a row. When the Prince of Wales, who was afterwards Edward VII., came up to Oxford to open the new Indian museum, we thought it necessary to celebrate the occasion by a row. So we stopped, overturned, and smashed the city tramcars in the High street. It was, I think, almost the last quarrel between the "gown" and the "town." But there remained a tradition that the fifth of November should see bonfires, fights and fury between the undergraduates and the city, some vague association with Guy Fawkes' day.

To my shame be it said, I took part in the last quarrel between "town" and "gown." It was an absurd contest. With certain youthful companions I was arrested for being abroad from college, and "heading a mob down the High street." The mayor was brought out at nine o'clock in the evening, and as the elected spokesman I had to explain that my heading of a mob consisted only of running—very slowly—before a crowd that insisted on knocking off my hat and compelling me to get in again. I was dismissed without a stain on my character by the mayor of Oxford and two aldermen, and with my hat intact, on the promise of going straight back to college. We went; and nobody ever heard any more about it until this moment. For of those delinquents there was one who is now an eminent clergyman under the shadow of Windsor castle, another who has attained a seat on the judges' bench, a son of the most famous writer of school stories, the best known of comic opera composers—and—me!

You can see the contrast of Oxford town and Oxford University between Carfax, where the old bell swung to gather the citizens to decide upon public affairs, and St. Mary's, which—within two minutes' walk—is the university church. The quarrel is over now, though it has raged for many years—a thousand years or so. But the city was first. And the mayor and aldermen are quite justified in claiming that they made a city for students.

NEED OF ORIGINALITY IN MUSIC IS SHOWN

(Continued from page four)

nacular the common heart at a time of deep national feeling are full of poetic beauty as well as deep idealism. A comic opera, then, need not be trash. Let it express that genuine homely humor which is distinctively American, the light shoudering of a burden which a laugh and jest makes easier to carry, the gaiety in the face of difficulty, even of defeat, which mark the American temperament in contrast to the sentimentality or passion, gloom or glory, melancholy or desperation or reserve of other peoples. Emerson had this fine Americanism. He wrote seriously of that which has the chief import of all—the inner life of man—and yet he would have man bear himself light of heart. His advice to the anxious politician wrangling over fine points of statecraft, was to step out into the woods and learn the littleness of human ways and means, adorning him, "So hot, my little sir!" And he said he would write above the lintel of his own doorway, "Whim." What did he mean by this but the same things which the humorists of the land have tried to get said? If this slight respect for the desperate aspects of human experience is indeed an American trait, then let its true, sweet or noble meanings be brought to light, not only a shell of irrelevant jest. Let this quality get into the music of the people and they will recognize themselves in it. It will be great music because it expresses something true and manly, womanly, something that is not borrowed, but is the individual contribution of a people to the great sum of human beauty and good.

PENNSYLVANIA RECORD BROKEN IN OUTPUT OF ANTHRACITE IN 1911

WASHINGTON—Production of anthracite in Pennsylvania in 1911, according to a statement just issued by Statistician E. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey, broke all previous records, exceeding the previous maximum output in 1907 by 4,700,000 long tons. The complete returns to the Survey show a production in 1911 of 80,732,015 long tons, valued at \$174,852,843. This was an increase over the 1910 output of 5,298,767 long tons in quantity and \$14,577,541 in value.

In this increased activity and augmented production in 1911 the anthracite industry was in marked contrast to the bituminous industry, which showed decreases throughout most of the mining regions. Moreover, in most of the bituminous districts prices were generally lower, whereas the average price of anthracite in 1911 was five cents a ton higher than in 1910. Prices for the domestic sizes remained the same, but

greater returns were received from pea coal and the smaller sizes.

The greater production of anthracite in 1911 was probably due to increased activity in anticipation of a possible coal strike in April. However, the extremely severe weather of the winter practically exhausted any accumulated coal before the termination of the three-year period of wage agreements on March 31, 1912.

It is an interesting fact, showing the highly organized condition of the anthracite industry—the so-called coal trust—that whereas in former years there was enormous mine waste in this industry, nowadays practically everything mined is utilized. Formerly enormous quantities of small coal and coal dust were thrown on to the waste heap, but now such "waste" is sold as it is mined, and the culm piles are being reworked. In 1911 the recovery from the culm piles and the smaller sizes obtained from the freshly mined coal con-

stituted over 40 per cent of the total quantity of anthracite marketed.

The excellent effect on the industry of the plan adopted several years ago of allowing to the consumers discounts from the circular prices on coal sold during the summer months is mentioned by Mr. Parker. These discounts are 50 cents a ton in April, 40 cents in May, 30 cents in June, 20 in July and 10 cents in August. This inducement to make the cellar of the coal consumer a storage bin for his next winter's supply of coal has resulted in a much more constant production and in steadier employment to the mine workers and has contributed largely to the prosperity of the anthracite region during the last decade.

Stove and chestnut sizes of anthracite are in the greatest demand and make up over 40 per cent of the total shipments. The shipments of domestic sizes in 1910 aggregated 37,484,220 tons of the 67-215,856 tons of mine coal shipped during that year.

"FORBIDDEN" CLASS LET IN BY RULING OF SECRETARY NAGEL

WASHINGTON—Restrictions to admission to the United States of minor foreign-born children of naturalized citizens, even though they came under the descriptions of forbidden classes, are swept away by an interpretation of the immigration laws given Friday by Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor.

Secretary Nagel gave authority for the admission to this country from Russia of a child who has been held at Ellis island for several weeks, threatened with deportation on the certificate of port officials that she was not of mental caliber sufficient to entitle her to enter the United States. Granting such conditions the secretary held that the immigration laws were not applicable to her because her father, Jacob Polayes of New Haven, Conn., is a naturalized citizen.

The secretary said the question revolved about the interpretation of the word "reside" in the immigration act, which provides that the citizenship shall become operative when a minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States.

Residence being largely intention, Mr. Nagel declared that the "constructive residence" of the child as soon as it abandoned its foreign home was the dwelling place of the father. Consequently, when the little girl sailed from Russia she was constructively residing in the United States.

The question has never been decided by the courts in connection with the present immigration laws and there was wide divergence of opinion among officials. Attorney-General Wickersham and practically all the authorities of the department of commerce and labor at first disagreed with the secretary.

SENATE GETS NOTICE OF BRITISH PROTEST

WASHINGTON—Official notification was received by the Senate on Friday night of the British protest against the Panama canal administration bill, when Secretary Knox, in a letter to Senator Brandegee, chairman of the Senate inter-oceanic canal committee, outlined the objections raised by Great Britain.

The letter, paraphrasing the protest by Alfred Mitchell Innes, charge d'affaires, was generally accepted as voicing the decision of the state department to leave the entire question in the hands of Congress, where the legislation in dispute is now pending.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

It is said that Andreas Dippel, director of the Chicago Opera Company, has been able to make no better conditions with the publishing house of Ricordi since Tito Ricordi became the head of affairs than he could make last year. It is understood that he will leave the opera of Puccini out of his repertoire again next season. This will mean that the cities of the Pacific coast which Mr. Dippel visits with his company will not have "The Girl of the Golden West" and "Madam Butterfly," works which for local color would seem to have irresistible appeal in those communities. Presumably the desires of the new patrons of modern grand opera on the Pacific have not much to say about the repertoire.

But when their lyric curiosity is aroused, as inevitably it will be after they have had opera a year, the Dippel boycott on the Ricordi product may not be universally supported. It is a royal battle for the Chicago director to wage with the powerful house of Milan that has never known defeat. He seems to have won nothing by it yet for the American opera public in the way of bringing down the Puccini demands for royalties. He has, however, secured by it incidentally the recognition of the new composer, Wolf-Ferrari, and has thereby made an important contribution to the civic art life of the day.

Giovanni Zenatello, tenor, and Maria Gay, contralto, of the Boston Opera Company, have been engaged by Andreas Dippel for the Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Company for one month at the opening of the season of the Metropolitan opera house in Philadelphia.

The music department of the city of Boston gives band concerts Sunday July 14, as follows:

Boston common, at 3:30 p. m., Municipal band, D. G. Cericola conductor; Swedish coronation march, Swendsen;

Ludwig Wrangell, of Milwaukee, Wis., who played the winning violin in the contest of tone at the convention of violinists in Chicago, writes to Walter Solon Goss, the Boston violin maker from whose studio the winning instrument issued, that the prize winner keeps in good mood. The Goss instrument won by the judgment of the audience at the contest, over a number of violins old and new.

CHANGES MADE IN MANY POSITIONS

WASHINGTON—Changes in details of naval officers are announced, to take effect Aug. 1. Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, commanding the first division of the Atlantic fleet, will be relieved by Rear Admiral Frank P. Fletcher, and Capt. Albert Winterhalter will succeed Admiral Fletcher.

The principal reason for these changes, it was said, is to permit Admiral Fletcher to take his sea cruise as a rear admiral. Admiral Ward has only about a year more to serve before retiring. It is said he probably will be given a detail on the general navy board.

BEY OF TUNIS IN PARIS

NEW YORK—The bey of Tunis has arrived in Paris on an official visit, during which he will attend the great military review at Longchamps on the day of the national fete, Sunday, which this year is to be especially imposing, says a New York Herald message.

MUSIC, ACTION, STAGING UNIFIED

Josef Urban, New Artistic Director of Boston Opera Company, Returns to Find Equipment Reorganized and Ready for Next Season

BY WAY of preparing for the return from Europe of Josef Urban, artistic director of the Boston opera, the stage workers of the company have been engaged for the last few weeks in cleaning house. Their labors have consisted of much more than sweeping, scrubbing and painting. They have been turned largely in the direction of refitting the stage machinery. The mechanical department of the institution, magnificently appointed as many thought it to be, has really been run for some time on rather rough, rule-of-thumb methods, because the work has been of a more complicated description than that planned for when the house was built. Many of the appliances were, in point of fact, incomplete and antiquated. And still the opera house three years ago was brand new and the latest thing in theatrical engineering.

Tidiness can be maintained only in a shop where the equipment is adequate to the size of the business done. During the last season at the opera house, particularly from the time the "Pelleas"

and "Tristan" productions wrought their scenic innovations and made their demands for an unusual number of rehearsals, two important difficulties arose. The first was the lack on the stage of devices for economically carrying out the requirements of the managers. Expedients hurriedly contrived by the stage carpenter, while serving their purpose well enough, took up too much room. The place became littered. It needed to be mechanically reorganized, underfoot and overhead, traps and drops. The second difficulty was the overcrowding of the stage between performances by artists wishing to practice and by mechanics wishing to get things ready for the curtain to rise. The picture-ground of the theater thus became more or less of a battleground. The occupation of the stage morning and afternoon by rehearsing parties prevented the stage hands from keeping their ropes in order and their fittings in speedy working position. Day interfered with night. A separate rehearsal room that would isolate the sound of singer's voice from that of scene-framer's hammer became a necessity.

A constructive cleaning up was needed to prepare for another season. And that is what the stage of the opera house in the weeks that Mr. Urban has been away in Europe has had. The space behind the great curtain is now like the deck of a ship for neatness. Everything is so snug and trim that a hasty observer might easily overlook the new machinery that has been installed and might think that nothing had been done but to clear out the litter and paint the floor. The stage does not look at first sight like a workshop where mechanical processes of a highly organized character are carried on.

"Are you going to keep it this way?" An incredulous visitor asked Mr. Urban. And the new artistic director, standing in the doorway that looks out from the administrative corridor on his great playground, replied in earnest, yet boyish manner, "Oh, I hope so." Mr. Urban knows how to put sincere meaning into the little English he commands and still every word has a light heart. If as scenic overseer he is to be a disciplinarian, he does not seem minded to make a military camp of his stage.

A little tour of the reorganized plant under the guidance of Herman Wessel, the assistant stage director, proves what Mr. Urban's ideas of orderliness amount to. The floor whereon the action of the opera is represented is not to be lumbered next season with meaningless scenic tackle of any kind, nor encumbered with the presence of irrelevant people. According to the plans of operation mapped out and mechanically provided for to the last detail, the stage during a performance will be occupied only with the persons and the paraphernalia that are absolutely required at the moment. Storage rooms for scenery have been so extended, lighting appliances have been so elastically arranged, motors for raising and lowering curtains, drops and stage floor have been so systematized, that nobody but the artists in action and those about to take cue and step into the play will be in the way of the scene director and his crew.

"Do you see those bridges hanging down from overhead, four of them, extending all the way across the stage at various distances from the front?" said Mr. Wessel. "Under each of them you see a border of lights in the three colors of stage lamps; on each bridge we may place two or three men with spot lights which they can direct to any point required. They can put a high light on an actor from the front, the rear or from any side slant. And those bridges can be lifted and let down by two men at the ropes at the side of the stage. The hanging bridges are one of our innovations. And now look at another, the six rising and falling platforms into which the stage floor has been laterally divided.

"It will not be necessary hereafter to bring cumbersome wooden banks on to the stage when we want to construct an elevated foreground or background. These six platforms can each be raised or lowered independently by electric power to any point desired. All this simplifies our work. If we had occasion to, we could raise the platforms like steps, and build a hill-slope springing from the middle-ground of the picture and culminating against the sky; and we could do it without bringing into service timber structures of any sort. With this machinery our rear scenes will be easier to prepare than ever before. We shall be saved much time in making our shifts between acts. The motor-driven system of movable platforms will enable us to fit up a scene like the second act of 'Carmen' in 15 minutes. We have always required much more time than that.

"Come now and see the new signal device for calling the artists from their dressing-rooms," said Mr. Wessel, leading the way to the switchboard just behind the proscenium on the city side of the theater. "Here the assistant of the stage director communicates with the artists, letting them know when their turns come to appear. The first signal will be sent five minutes before the time for the singer to present himself. This red light is the return signal by which the artist indicates that he is ready. The second call summons him to the corridors and about the wings by singers waiting for their cues.

"See this stairway from the stage to the orchestra. Another time-saver. It is for the use of the conductor only. It enables him to reach his desk in the orchestra from his office without a moment's loss.

"Do you remember when the fire curtain fell last winter right in the midst of a performance, because of a slip in the action of the hydraulic machinery? The next time that happens the audience will not have to wait for the plumbers to mend the pipes. For we have the fire curtain, the regular curtain and the drapery all three fitted with auxiliary hand ropes, so we can work them whether the hydraulic attachments are in order or not.

"Now cross the stage with me to the Brookline side of the house. Here you see the builders closing in the main floor room of the new annex. That room will be used for rehearsals. The artists will occupy it mornings and so will leave the stage of the theater free for the mechanics, carpenters and shifters. Afternoon the singers may use the stage for dress rehearsals, because then the mechanical preparations for the next performance will be completed. In the annex Mr. Caplet and Mr. Urban are to have separate offices, besides a room in common where they can consult on plans for productions. The annex will have a ballet room as well as the rehearsal room and the three offices. These five rooms are all there are to be in the building.

"You are back on the stage again. Here in the west wall is the door to the office of the technical director, and here are the entrances to the scenic store rooms." Mr. Wessel explained that the duty of the technical director is to file away all scenery in the store room and to bring it out when it is called for. He said that everything in that department had undergone rearrangement in the interest of neatness and order.

One look is not enough to disclose all that has been done since last spring, but it convinces an observer of the thorough preparation that the fourth opera season is having. Mr. Urban, who waited in the doorway during the visitor's walk about his manor, appeared ready at the end of it to trust himself with his English again. And to the encouragement of the caller, "Is all this to be regarded as belonging to the Viennese school of stage management?" Mr. Urban promptly replied: "Yes; and the purpose of that school is to have management simplified and unified." The two magnificent words in the terminology of modern business administration simply and unify. Mr. Urban had at perfect command, but when it came to elaborating on them he fell into German, which by interpretation through Mr. Wessel was about as follows:

"The Viennese method of stage direction is coming into vogue rapidly. The idea of it is to combine libretto, music and decoration all into one artistic work. The conducting, the staging, the costuming, the singing and the acting are united into a single scheme of interpretation. I shall do all my work in cooperation with Mr. Caplet. We shall consult together and come to an understanding on every important artistic point. We shall endeavor to make every department of the productions harmonize. We shall not follow the directions of the libretto with absolute fidelity. We shall make original departures whenever we think it advisable. After we arrive at a conclusion we shall both know exactly what to do, and there will be no working at cross purposes. We learned to work together last winter during the two weeks when I assisted in the Pelleas production."

Mr. Urban has been a rolling stone in his career of scenic direction and that is why he has not gathered any moss of tradition. He is alert to the usefulness of modern mechanics in the stage effects of opera. He is both artist and engineer. He has been called in to consult with opera directors or to take charge of the stage for them in every important lyric city of Europe. Since he left Boston last spring he has visited Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Milan, Rome and Naples to get ideas for the coming season.

Among the efforts in operatic production which Mr. Urban speaks of with satisfaction in his roaming career are the following: Weber's "Oberon," with Muck as conductor, in Berlin; "Meister-singer" and "Pelleas," with Weingartner as conductor, and "Tristan" with Mahler as conductor in Vienna; "Butterfly" in Vienna and in Bremerhaven; "The Ring" cycle in summer festival performance at Cologne; all the Wagnerian operas, except "Parsifal," at Budapest. A dramatic undertaking which Mr. Urban mentions with evident delight is a production of both parts of Goethe's "Faust" at the Royal theater, Braunschweig.

AMUSEMENTS

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MEN TRAINING FOR U. S. WARSHIPS AT GREAT LAKES STATION

Special Drills Throughout the Summer in Government's Plan to Acquaint Country With Inland Institution

AIM TO MEET NEED

Endeavors There to Draw More Recruits and Help Offset Effects of Call on Force at the Navy Yards

COMPARATIVELY few persons, it is probable, are cognizant of the fact that the United States maintains on an inland water place where men of warships are made for the ships of Uncle Sam's big navy, yet such is the case.

But while officers and men at the naval training schools of Newport and Norfolk are given a somewhat delayed opportunity to extend sailor-hospitality to the bluejackets of a German squadron in American waters, it may be said that if the visitors from across the Atlantic could go to Lake Michigan, they would find there a hearty welcome and plenty of evidence that the Great Lakes training station is doing its share in the work of training recruits with the same fine regard for discipline and correct bearing that distinguishes the methods of the two other institutions mentioned.

The Great Lakes naval station, located 32 miles from Chicago, is one of four places of the kind. The Rhode Island and Virginia establishments figure much more frequently in the public print, and with the entrance of the American nation as a dominant factor in the Pacific, the San Francisco naval station also is mentioned much oftener than was formerly the case. As for the Great Lakes station, the government conceived the idea of making the merits of the fresh water institution better known to the hundred million or more Americans who take pride in the upbuilding of the navy. One of the means toward that end has been the instituting of a series of special, spectacular exhibition drills to be given on Wednesday of each week through the summer months, and on June 5 there was held the first of these drills.

Need More Men for Navy

Some idea of the importance of having an adequate number of men for the ships when an exigency arises was conveyed recently when the call came to send American warships to Cuba. The Brooklyn navy yard was almost stripped of marines. There were so few men left that the commandant's office at the navy yard was without its regular sentry. But it takes considerable training before a recruit is fit for actual service. And it was for the purpose of encouraging enlistment that the Illinois special drills were added to the regular training in the hope that more youths would come to see the attractiveness of the life on the sea.

The special Wednesday afternoon exhibitions take place on the grand parade grounds at 4 o'clock and continue two hours. More than 1000 naval recruits in white uniforms participate in them and the regular band of the station furnishes the martial music. The signal drill especially is interesting and attractive. In this drill the gaily colored flags are drawn at a signal from the leggings of the sailors and as they go through the various movements they call out the signals in unison. The drills under arms include marching and counter-marching and the selections from the manual of arms.

Particular interest attaches to the boat drills, which show how a boat is lowered and hoisted under way, how life-lines are used, muffled oars, feathering oars, "Up oars!" etc. Every now and then there is heard the boat call of the bugler. Then there are concerts by the station band and patriotic singing by the "jacksies."

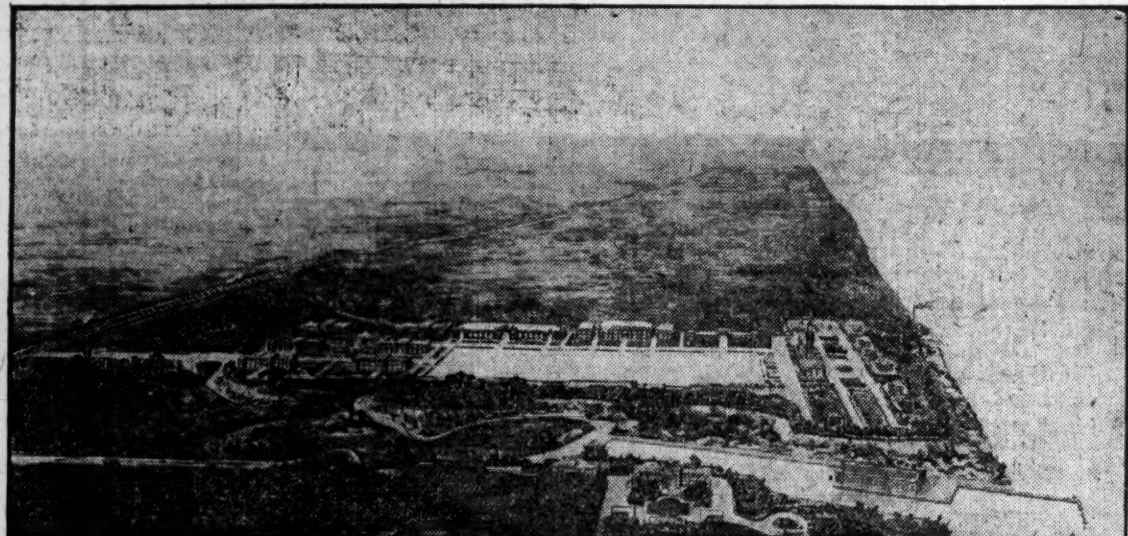
Occupying 182 acres extending from the lake on the east to the Northwestern railroad on the west, the Great Lakes naval training station sprang into being largely as a result of the war with Spain. Rear Admiral Ross, known as the father of the station, took possession of the establishment in the summer of 1905. He and his naval associates had come to the conclusion that the American sailor of the seas was no longer self-sufficient, and that the Great Lakes would have to solve this feature of the naval problem.

Training of Recruits

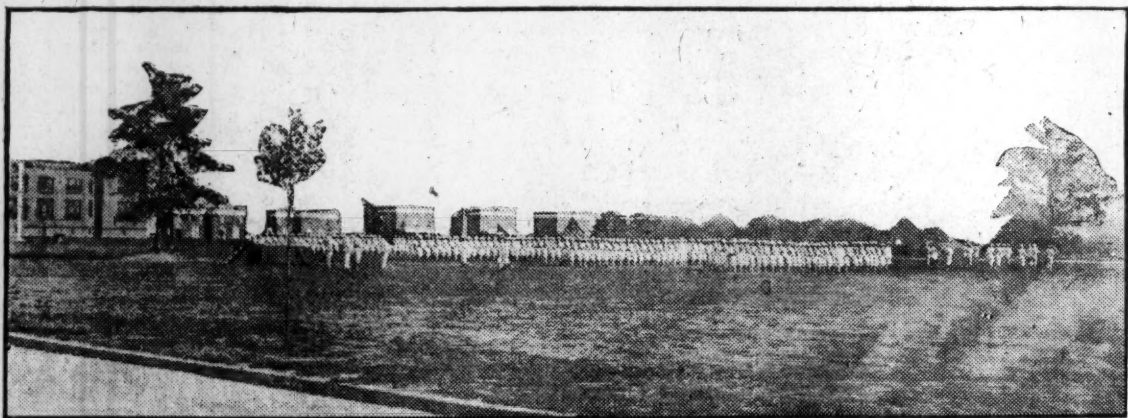
The Great Lakes station is capable of accommodating 2500 men. The moment a recruit is received he goes on probation to the reception barracks, where he remains for 21 days. The apprentice seaman is sent later to the main barracks, and then his work and instruction begin. He is taught the care of clothing, blankets and equipment and how to swim, and after he understands thoroughly what is expected of him the young recruit is ready for the drill hall. Meanwhile the government has given the new arrival a \$75 outfit of clothing and the clothes he wore when he reached the training station are packed up and sent home.

Undoubtedly the part of the training that most of the young recruits look forward to with the greatest anticipation is the assignment to the one or other men-of-war on which they may enter upon some extended ocean cruise.

LAKE MICHIGAN NAVAL TRAINING STATION BUSY



Fine buildings and extensive parade grounds are among features of largest inland station of its kind in world



Special drills have been started at the Great Lakes naval training station to let public see the work of the recruits

Before this takes place, however, the young men have to be taught how to tie knots, splice ropes, make hitches and bowlines and coil down gear. Having also been assigned to a battalion, the apprentice seaman is initiated in the handling of the semaphore—that is, signaling with arms—and the "wig-wag" method, which is signaling with flags. He is likewise made acquainted with the rifle and target practice.

There are 39 buildings included in the Great Lakes naval training station. The administration building is a handsome structure, with a tall tower. This building stands at the head of the parade grounds, facing Sheridan road. The Chicago & Northwestern railroad. In it the commandant has his headquarters, and the executive staff is quartered there. On the north side of the parade grounds are two dormitories, facing the two main dormitories opposite.

Picturesque Surroundings

Back of the administration building are the officers' quarters, in every respect modern houses, complete and fitted up by the government. In the center stands the commandant's residence, facing the lake, and as the grounds extend into the ravine the picturesque quality of the quarters is marked. There are plans under way for making the natural beauties of the ravine and the patches of wild wood on either side into one of the most attractive spots of the north shore of Lake Michigan. From the eminence occupied by the training station Lake Michigan itself appears in all the attractiveness that has made this inland water famed for other things beside commerce.

As the special drills take hold on the public fancy and the Wednesday events draw thousands to the naval station parade grounds, the inland seamen, now making ready for service on the one or the other ship, will soon no less important than their fellow seamen of either the Atlantic or the Pacific coast stations. Without men, the country may add one dreadnought to another and not materially increase its naval strength. And as the time is still distant when the United States is likely to fall behind in naval equipment, there is much to be said for an institution that, like the Lake Michigan training station, looks to the perfecting of young men for service in defense, if need be, of the stars and stripes.

A problem that concerns the navy department not a little is how to keep the men from leaving the service after their first term of enlistment expires. Rear Admiral Dillingham has been a strong advocate of the country doing its very best for the benefit of the men in naval service. Last year it was estimated that about 76 per cent of the men in the navy were on their first enlistment, 16 per cent on their second and only about four per cent on their third. Pointing to these figures, naval experts claim that as yet the American navy is hardly anything more than a navy for the training of green hands. This may be regarded as a rather strong statement, but if it is a fact that not enough men remain in the service, then it is also a fact that preliminary training, including the handling of recruits in an intelligent manner, must go far toward reconciling those entering the naval service of the nation with a vocation that essentially brings out the many qualities of those who thus go down to the sea in ships.

FRANCISCO PONS PASSES AWAY

Francisco Pons of Pons & Company, of Havana, Cuba, passed away at the United States hotel late Friday night. Mr. Pons sold shoes to the entire Cuban retail trade and was in this city for the market-fair on his annual trip which he had taken since 1898. He was accompanied by Federico Canarta, junior member of the firm.

CHICAGO WILL PAY MORE ATTENTION TO PROBLEM OF HOUSING ITS CITIZENS

CHICAGO—Recommendations looking toward improving housing conditions in Chicago and preventing the development of worse conditions than now exist are under consideration by the housing committee of the Association of Commerce. The recommendations were made by the committee's expert, John C. Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy's chief interest is in the tenement problem, which he says can be avoided in Chicago if precautionary measures are taken now before that type of structure has an opportunity to gain an expensive foothold. "Dollars spent now," he says, "will prevent the development of a condition that it will take millions to eradicate if allowed to go on unchecked to the condition that some of the older cities like New York and London find confronting them now."

It is cited that New York annually appropriates \$800,000 for the tenement house department alone, while Chicago spends almost nothing.

Three definite lines of action are proposed:

First, the establishment of a new buildings inspection department, in connection with the city building department, whose purpose it will be to inspect buildings under construction in congested districts and see that they comply with the ordinances; second, employ a corps of inspectors to be known as the old buildings department, under supervision of the health department, regularly to inspect all old buildings that are occupied and see that the ordinances are obeyed; and with these departments to have a complete system of records showing the number and location of all tenement houses, with their descriptions in detail; third, a campaign for more stringent laws affecting the building of tenements.

"We do not need tenements in Chicago," said Mr. Kennedy, "because there is plenty of room here. And it is far better to spend thousands to prevent than millions to rehabilitate."

WAR GAME AROUND NEW YORK CITY IS TO ENGAGE 20,000 MEN

WASHINGTON—War practise is planned which promises to show New Yorkers the Atlantic fleet of the American navy theoretically crushed next month by an expedition to be landed on the northern shores of Long Island sound.

Operations are to extend to the metropolis itself, which is to be left without a water supply, blockaded by a foreign fleet and besieged in the rear by army forces.

These things are to happen, according to the calculations of the general staff, in the week beginning Aug. 9, when the national guard of New England, New York and New Jersey are to combine with the troops of the regular army in the department of the east in working out one of the war games intended to train militiamen in defence.

The joint operations are to be under the command of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. The attacking force will be composed mostly of the New England militia and regulars, and the defensive army will be made up of the New York and New Jersey national guard with a small force of regulars.

There will be about 20,000 men engaged in this campaign, the regulars alone numbering almost 4000. The most up-to-date tactics and devices will be employed and for the first time in the case of such maneuvers in this country the army will be accompanied by an aeroplane.

Orders were issued Friday to General Allen, chief signal officer, to send two of these machines to Bridgeport, Conn., from the College park training grounds here, with automobiles, a signal corps detachment of eight men and four of the army's expert aeronauts, Captain Chandler and Lieutenants Kirkland, Milling and Arnold.

General Who Will Have Charge of Operations in Playing of War Game



(Copyright by Cinedinat, Washington)
BRIG-GEN. TASKER H. BLISS

CHINA ENGAGES PRINCETON MAN

SAN FRANCISCO—George Irving Adams, until recently on the staff of the United States geological survey at Washington, sailed for China Friday to take charge of the mining and geological department of the national Pei Yang University at Tien-Tsin.

Mr. Adams is a graduate of Kansas and Princeton universities and has received the degree of doctor of science from the University of Munich.

KEPT RIGHT ON PUBLISHING

"I used to stop my paper when I read things in it I didn't like, but I don't do it any more."

"Why not?"
"I discovered that it still keeps on coming out whether I read it or not."—Detroit Free Press.

MORE BEAUTIFUL BOSTON PLANNED BY PARK SYSTEM HEAD

(Continued from page one)

night the grounds are lighted and left open, affording a breathing place which is enjoyed by the entire neighborhood. Men, women and children congregate in this beauty spot.

"I am merely continuing the work as laid out by John A. Pettigrew, the late superintendent and my superior for so many years," said Mr. Shea. "That in itself will be enough and if I can but carry to completion the plans Mr. Pettigrew had mapped out for Boston's park system I will have succeeded."

"I know other problems await me. The roads and driveways in our parks were paved for far different conditions than those which obtain now. When our park boulevards and roads were made the automobile was just beginning to be popular. Now there are hundreds where a few years ago there was one."

"Treatment with the best possible bitumen macadam for the resurfacing of all of these roads is something that must be done as soon as the money can be provided. I have calculated that it will require all of \$500,000 to complete this work properly and for lasting and practical benefit."

"In the last few years I have given much of my spare attention to the problem of the playgrounds with which Boston is so well supplied. One thing has forced itself upon me and I mean to grapple with this problem and work out its solution. That is the beautifying and making attractive and more practical Boston's system of playgrounds."

"It cannot have failed to strike the attention of many that while our playgrounds are splendidly located and well arranged in the main, yet they are often bleak and uninviting. I intend so far as possible to fence these playgrounds attractively and substantially, to plant an abundance of shade trees, shrubs and flowers and in every practical way make these pleasure spots for the children beautiful as well as useful for recreation purposes."

"In the development of these plans, of course, I must be guided by the park commissioners and the amount of money available. That the field is broad and almost untouched in this line is apparent. The park commissioners and Superintendent Pettigrew have done work which will ever be a monument to them. Boston today has the finest park system of any city in the country. If I can merely keep up the work, maintain everything in this part of my work which has been accomplished, I believe I will have done well. "Special attention to the playgrounds, their fencing, the planting, grassing and general dressing up will be a work to which I propose to give much time. The expense will be considerable but if completed, as I hope will be done in a few years, Boston will have a finished system of playgrounds of the highest type of development."

"The building of the zoo is the third great problem which has been placed in the hands of the park commissioners and myself. Three features of the coming zoo are now far advanced. They are the bear dens in Longfellow woods, Franklin park, near Seaver street; the flying cage for birds and the winter bird house at the end of The Greeting in Franklin park, and the aquarium at Marine park, South Boston."

"The buildings for these three features are all nearing completion. The stocking of them has been provided for and they will be opened to the public sometime this year."

"This will be but the start of the zoo. The park commissioners have planned to give Boston the best zoological garden in the country. It will not be complete in years. The determination of the commissioners is to thoroughly complete one feature at a time and to make each one as good as it can be made. Nothing will be attempted until every condition in it is thoroughly outlined, and the plans carefully considered and drawn."

"I will probably have much to do with carrying into effect the plans of the commissioners in the development and building of the zoo. With maintaining Boston's great park system, the beautification of the children's playgrounds and the resurfacing of the park roads when funds are available, as well as maintaining and completing the work done and contemplated by Mr. Pettigrew, who I regarded as the greatest of our modern park experts, I will have my hands pretty full."

"I face my work knowing that it has been largely cut out for me by the commissioners and the man who made me his assistant and taught me largely what I know of the art."

"The responsibilities are great. I realize the magnitude of the work awaiting me, but I am determined to give to the people of Boston the result of my best endeavors. I really feel that I am but to carry on the work begun and so well developed by Superintendent Pettigrew. I was associated with him closely for many years and knew his plans and purposes and I feel that I can do no better than to bring these about."

"The working out of the intent of the originator of Boston's park system, the late Frederick Law Olmsted, is the general scheme of the entire department. What I have proposed are but side issues to the plan as a whole which Mr. Olmsted devised."

Mr. Shea is a native of the old town of West Roxbury. His family still lives there. He was educated in the Boston public schools and was graduated from the West Roxbury high

STORE OF NEW MERCHANDISE GILCHRIST CO Washington and Winter Streets

EVERY SEASON, manufacturers of floor coverings discontinue making certain patterns. They have to, for new designs are continually being put through the mills, thus crowding their predecessors out.

We offer, Monday, a splendid selection of discontinued patterns in Axminster, Brussels, Velvet and Tapestry Rugs at a third

You would probably choose these rugs at their regular prices, for there isn't a poor design among them—perfect rugs, too, and a host of designs to choose from.

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Floor Oilcloth—2 yards wide, in various new and handsome designs. 29c value. Sale price per square yard.... 23c

Carpet Samples—These are samples that salesmen have shown in soliciting orders. They are in no way soiled or damaged. Regularly marked from 1.00 to 3.00. Sale prices range from 75c to 2.50

EUROPE FOUND KEEN FOR U. S. EXPOSITION

NEW YORK—W. T. Seaton and Theodore Hardee, chairman and executive officer, respectively, of the commission extraordinary to Europe for the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco in 1915, who returned on Friday on the steamer Lusitania, said that their mission, which was to urge the governments of Europe to participate in the exposition, had been successful beyond their expectations.

In England and every continental country of importance they received assurances both from the governments and from manufacturers that extensive exhibits would be made.

Mr. Seaton said that the King of Spain had been especially friendly, and had told him that the opening of the Panama canal had been the incentive for the proposed establishment of a new port on the Spanish coast.

IMPROVE GLASS BY NEW PROCESS

Wolf-Burkhardt, a Swedish expert, announces that he has discovered a new process for improving quartz glass. The new product is known as "syloxyl" and is especially suited in the manufacture of pipes, tubes, receptacles, flasks and other instruments used in chemistry. Most of the articles used for such purposes have been made of platinum, says the New York Herald.

The new process consists of adding to the raw quartz solutions of oxides of zircon, titanium and other metals difficult to fuse. The resulting mixture gives a transparent, glassy substance which melts at a temperature of 1750 degrees centigrade. The advantage claimed for this material is that its strength is 30 to 50 per cent greater than "quartz glass," tested by bending, and 10 to 30 per cent more tested by pressure.

ONTARIO BUYS PATROL YACHT

DETROIT, Mich.—Following an announcement that the Ontario government would provide a patrol boat for use of fish and game inspectors in the Detroit river, Dr. J. O. Reaume, minister of public works, has bought the Athena, a 25-horsepower steam yacht from Peter Henkel, of Detroit, for the department. The price was \$2800.

The boat will be used to patrol the coast from Sarnia to Ronceau. Officers of the department will keep watch for unlicensed anglers and will also inspect licenses of Canadian fishermen. Joseph White, of Sandwich, brother of Solomon White, has been appointed commodore temporarily.

NATIONAL EDUCATORS END THEIR FIFTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION

CHICAGO—Meetings of departments and a general session Friday night, at which Albert E. Winslip of Boston, Baroness Bertha von Suttner of Vienna and Luther Halsey Gulick of the Russell Sage foundation were the chief speakers, ended the fiftieth annual convention of the National Education Association.

E. T. Fairchild, the new president, said the executive committee at a meeting in the autumn would ratify undoubtedly the selection of Salt Lake City, Utah, for next year's meeting.

In his address Mr. Winslip said: "Education can be the leading profession of the country. Education was the first profession. Why may it not be the greatest? It is the only learned profession whose leaders in scholarship are 'professors.'"

"If the teacher is to lead, there must be a transfiguration—the teacher must think in larger units, must be more dominant and less domineering, must rise above self-consciousness and class-consciousness and be more sub-consciously dominant."

"With these ideals there are boundless opportunities for 500,000 teachers with 18,000,000 students."

HENRY N. SAWYER PASSES AWAY

Henry N. Sawyer, senior member of the printing firm of Nathan Sawyer & Son, 41 Pearl street, passed away yesterday at Canaan, N. H., where he had gone for the summer. Mr. Sawyer has been a member of the city council, First Corps Cadets, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the Typographical Union, the Boston Typothetae and the Franklin Typographical Society, was a charter member of the B. A. A., the Algonquin Club and the Exchange Club, and also belonged to Boston commandery, Knights Templar, 50 years. He was a member of St. John's commandery of Philadelphia and Paul Revere lodge of Boston. He had taken the thirty-second degree in Masonry.

NEW RECORD PRICE MADE ALMOST DAILY FOR OIL SHARES NOW

Rises in the prices of some of the former subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in the last week have brought the quotation for the old shares up to daily new high records, the offered price on Friday reaching the \$1000 mark. The quotation was \$880 bid, offered at \$1000.

This price compares with the high record price before the dissolution of \$842, reached in 1901, and the low price of \$390, made Nov. 4, 1907. At the time of the announcement of the United States supreme court decision in 1911 the price was \$675.

Figured at Friday's offered price, the 983,383 outstanding shares of the old company may have been said to have appreciated in market value by \$319,599,475, or nearly 3 1/5 times the par value of the company's capitalization.

John D. Rockefeller was the owner of 244,145 shares of the old company, and, on the basis of the rise since the dissolution some \$79,000,000 has been added to the market value of his Standard Oil stock.

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Household
Pages

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We take pleasure in announcing to the discriminating public an

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at the former summer residence of

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House will be opened for inspection Monday, JULY 15, FROM 9 TO 4

SALE TUESDAY, JULY 16, AT 10 A. M.

FASHIONS AND

FASHION FRILLS

The peplum waist is giving place to the Russian blouse for the midsummer costumes.

Black velvet sashes are smarter than the ones of colored ribbon to wear with the all white or the tan colored lingerie gown.

The high stiff collar on the tailored waist has given place to a rolling Lord Byron effect that is particularly cool and becoming in the new soft silk blouses.

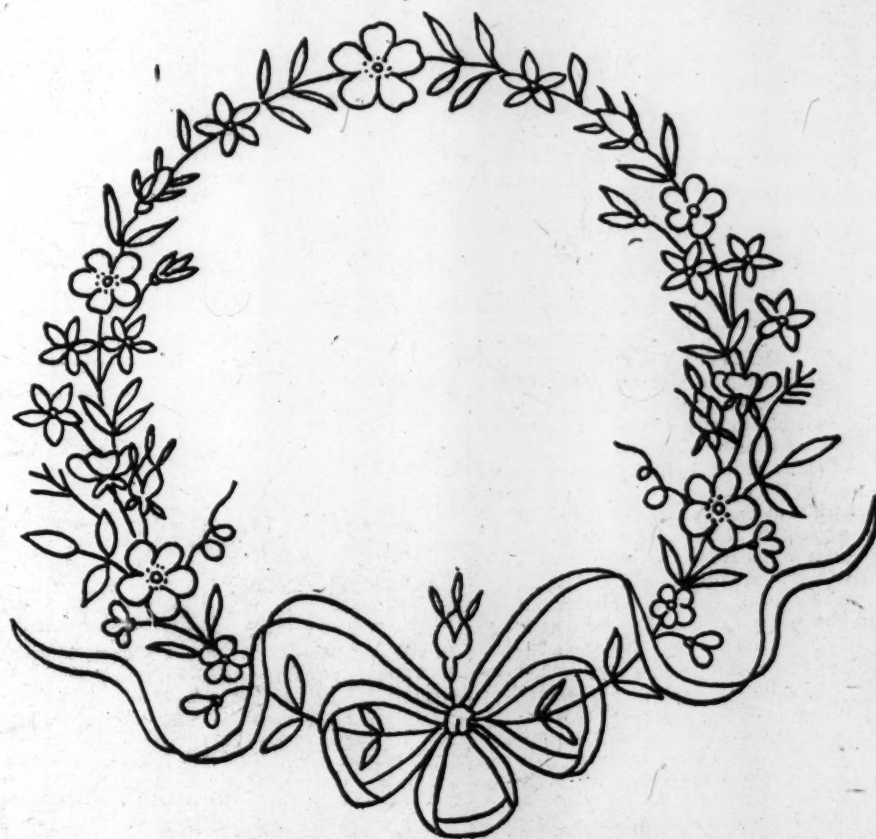
Wide-brimmed hats are now much in vogue, very flat models trimmed with lace being most in favor. But few of the lingerie hats of a season or two ago are seen now, most of the new models being picturesque shapes of lace and satin.—Pittsburgh Sun.

SHOE LACE HINT

To prevent shoe laces coming undone tie the laces in the usual manner, but before tightening the bow pass its right-hand loop through the knot in the center, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Then draw the bow tight and it will stay tied until you pull the string to undo it.

WREATH TO EMBROIDER ON THE SMALL PILLO

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QUAINT TOWELS

For use in the summer cottage Japanese toweling is the quaintest of new items. It comes about 10 inches wide, and is priced at 15 cents a yard, says the New York Times. The effects are mostly blue patterns on white grounds, though an occasional pale green and white piece is to be found. There are five designs shown in the blue and white and each design is complete within the measure of a yard.

IRON HOLDER

One of the very best patterns for an ironholder is a little boat-shaped affair made of white linen lined with white felt and stitched around the edge with red sateen, says the Montreal Star. This holder is folded double, the material cut exactly in the shape of a small boat, with rounded ends. By having the ends rounded and stitched, the holder cannot slip off the iron.

FRUIT JUICES

Fruit juices may be put up without sugar, and will keep well, if everything is thoroughly sterilized and the juice put up in absolutely air-tight bottles, says the New Era. New corks should be supplied, of the right size—a little larger than the mouth of the bottle, so they will have to be soaked in hot water to make them soft enough to force into the bottle, and when the bottle is nearly full, force the sterilized cork into the neck, leaving a little space on the top of the cork into which hot sealing wax is to be poured to render the contents thoroughly airtight.

NUT PICKING AID

Place pecans in a pan, and pour boiling water over them; let them stay for a while then crack. The meats can be easily removed from the shells.—Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

FROCKS ARE LIKE FLOWER POTS

Garden hats trimmed with hollyhocks

AT the lawn fete are worn charming frocks of silk, mull or batiste, that are copies of the quaint flowerpots worn by the belles of other days, writes a Paris correspondent of the New York Press.

A pretty gown of this type was of batiste with a cream background, dotted with tiny pink mossrose buds. The skirt, draped in a modified pannier effect over an underskirt of finest valenciennes lace trimmed the hem. The bodice was arranged surplice fashion over a V-shaped yoke of shirred mousseline de soie. A frill of lace finished the small puffed sleeves.

Paquin is forcing to the front ranks gowns of cotton voile. This material adapts itself beautifully to the present fashions. It is cool and has an individual elegance.

A gown of palest lavender cotton voile had a small square yoke of baby Irish-crochet. Pieces of the material were tucked in three quarter inch tucks, extending over the shoulders from the waist line in front to the back. Narrow plaited ruffles of the voile trimmed these. The skirt, slightly full, had a deep flounce of the plaitings and Irish-crochet insertion. Black and white continues to be a popular combination.

A gown of black satin had an overskirt of black mousseline de soie. The extremely short black satin jacket had a deep collar of ceru lace, over which fell a collar of plaited mousseline de soie.

A wrap to wear with afternoon gowns was of black mousseline de soie over white.

Beer is combining changeable taffeta

with cotton voile, and produces unusual and charming effects.

A frock of elaborately embroidered white cotton voile had a tunic of changeable taffeta in tones of rose and gold.

Blue in all tones, rose, brown, tan, violet and even red appear on most of the smart lingerie and silk blouses.

The favored suit at present is of white serge. A collar of dark embroidered linen done in dark blue added a pretty touch to a cream-colored serge. The skirt, with one long sash end, was of cobalt blue satin. With this costume was worn a hat of white milan straw trimmed with a bunch of blue aigrettes.

Small white hats are being much worn. These are practical for outing hats, or they may be had trimmed with flowers and lace for dressy occasions.

The only trimming used on a small hat of white satin was a band of black patent leather about the crown.

A large white hat, suitable for a young girl, had a puffed crown of scarlet velvet. Scarlet poppies were used for trimming.

Georgette is responsible for a dainty hat of eyelet embroidery. Narrow ruffles of plaited valenciennes lace and one large pink rose artistically trimmed this.

Other flat hats by the same designer have the trimming entirely beneath the brim. Frills of lace and lovely flowers cling to the underbrim, while the top remains unadorned.

The hollyhock is a popular trimming for the large garden hat of leghorn, milan or soft straw braid.

MADE SLIPPERS TO BUY BOOKS

Girl's dainty work with raffia, ribbon, etc.

A GIRL who could not afford to indulge her desire for good books was able to purchase several sets of standard works by selling the work of her own hands through the medium of one of the little shops that provide exclusive things for its customers.

Dainty slippers for the bedroom and bath she made of woven raffia sewed to leather soles such as are used for the knitted bedroom slippers, says the Philadelphia North American.

First she cut a paper pattern of the upper portion of the slipper, and over this wove the raffia in and out in various pretty designs, often creating new ones as she worked. The soft natural color of the raffia was a splendid foundation for designs in bright colors. These she worked in with raffia, ribbon in narrow widths and thick woolen yarns. Colored beads were used also, and pretty little flowers and leaves were deftly fashioned of the straw.

The raffia is then lined with satin and a lining of satin is placed over the lamb's wool lining on the soles. She always cuts part of this thick wool off first and sprinkles sachet powder over it, then covers it with satin, which is stitched neatly to the binding tape around the edge of the soles.

Each strand of raffia is turned in and the satin is basted to it, then a narrow silk tape is stitched on the edge as a binding; this is then whipped to the binding on the soles and up the center of the back. Narrow ribbon is run through the top and tied in a small flat bow in front. Others are finished with a cord of raffia.

Raffine and soft-colored turkish toweling are used for other slippers; little mules with only the front part of the soles covered—dainty things that can be slipped on and off with the greatest ease—and others she made of Japanese crepe, selecting a pattern that had in it small figures that could be placed in the center of the slipper's toe.

Very little time was consumed in

making these slippers, and the materials were inexpensive, while the prices she received were in accordance with such articles made by hand; therefore the profit was good. The making of your boudoir slippers affords pleasant work for summer days, and, if you wish, several pairs can be made and laid away for holiday gifts for your friends.

GORGEOUS RIBBONS

The wide ribbons of taffeta silk are very gorgeous; rose patterns are predominant, says the New York Times. One of dark red roses is noteworthy for its color effects; another has a design of humming birds hovering round their nest. This pattern, though on a light background, would be a charming piece to use for making workbags or to use for other summer fancy work.

A SMALL pillow will be made much

more dainty if this little wreath is embroidered at one end or in the center. The initials may be worked inside the wreath. The ribbon, flower and leaves are solidly worked, with the stems in the outline stitch, and the small dots as French knots. Use mercerized cotton No. 35, or filo-floss, for the work.

TO TRY NEW PLAN

The Montessori system is to be given a trial in one of the London county council elementary schools, writes a contributor to the Monitor. The system, which is named after an Italian lady, Madame Montessori, is intended to allow children to develop in their own way on their own lines. Thus they are allowed to move freely about the class room, and sit just where they wish, acting, in fact, much as if they were living at home. The teacher in this system occupies a position which is less active than passive. So far the system has been used only for children of from 3 to 7 years of age, but it is understood that Madame Montessori intends to develop the system among the older children.

WOMEN WRITERS

The branch of the Russian League for Women Writers in Moscow has divided itself into three sections. This step has been taken in order to develop its activities on a systematic scale, says a contributor to the Monitor. The three sections are the law section, the propagation, and the theoretical section. The law section grants consultations by qualified women gratis to women in poor circumstances. To the propagation section is reserved the work of making the aims of the league better known, whilst the theoretical section will train women for propagating work and provide them with all necessary information.

TO START CLOCK

Very often a clock will cease running for no apparent reason, and before taking it to a repair shop try the following, which will prove effective in nearly every instance:

Saturate a wad of absorbent cotton with ordinary kerosene or coal oil, place it on a small tin lid and put it inside of the clock, where it will not interfere with the pendulum. The fumes from the oil will lubricate the works more thoroughly than can be done in any other way.—Louisville Herald.

GRACEFUL WRAP FOR EVENING

Made of black satin and lined with white

THE evening wrap that is so simple of construction that it can be made at home is one greatly to be desired. This one can be easily and quickly made since there is no troublesome fitting and there are very few seams. If the material is wide, there are only those that form the sleeves and those that hold the outside material and the lining together.

In the illustration, the wrap is made of black satin and lined with white and the long tie ends are finished with tassels of black.

If an unlined wrap is preferred, the revers only may be faced with a contrasting color and the edges finished in any manner liked. Black broadcloth, with white satin would be very handsome. If light colors are preferred, they may be used in material of either weight and may be trimmed with the same or a contrasting color. Pale blue or pink-chaumaine lined with white would make an exceedingly dainty wrap, or one of the loosely woven wool materials with a lining of contrasting color showing through would be most attractive.

White or cream is always satisfactory and always harmonizes with other things. Ivory broadcloth with lining of soft silk would be extremely beautiful.

The wrap will require 5½ yards of material 27, 4 yards 36 or 2½ yards 54 inches wide, with ¾ yard for lining the revers, or the same quantity of material for lining if it extends throughout.

The pattern, 7497, is cut in one size. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



HAVE THE HAT SUIT THE GOWN

On this depends the effect of the costume

HOW often is the tout ensemble of a woman's dress spoiled entirely, not by any cheapness of the component parts, but by the lack of trimming on the hat, or any lack of the correct lines, materials and trimmings, but by the wrong combination of hat and gown!

Candidly, now, do you not see many women on the street, in the theater and at other occasions that fill our calendar in the summer months, who have a startling ignorance of the eternal fitness of things? There's the woman who buys one expensive hat and then throws up her hands in despair and goes out clad inappropriately.

The sailor hat in its stiff, conventional tailored style should be worn with a tailored suit. It gives a delightful completeness and is becoming. In this season of the sailor do not become unduly enthusiastic and thereby overdo the matter.

With the fingerie dress there is another appropriate type of hat. It is the fingerie hat. This you can frequently make by using up the odd pieces of your dress, or buying embroidery and making a simple frilled hat over a wire or buckram frame. The fingerie hat of filmy fabrics, such as lace, mousseline, chiffon with contrasting underfacing, is on the crest of the millinery wave. Any one can make this kind of hat, says the New York Press.

For the linen dress there is a linen hat, one of the many fabric hats favored by fashion for summer. This, too, can be made of linen left over from the dress with which it is worn. A buckram frame can be covered with plain linen. The crown is then covered with a circular piece plaited in at the bottom. At

one side place a wing of embroidery made over wire and carrying out fully the idea of trimming on the hat. If you wish to buy this type of hat, plenty of money with you, for it is expensive. If you are clever, you will one to match your gown.

Last of all, we must consider the rect hat with the evening gown. The large straw shape trimmed plumes. Paris is going wild plumes for formal occasions. You not lose your head, but you can't hat with plumes left over from the ter. They are placed any Bunches are perched high at the or side and long plumes are wre around a crown.

The shaded plumes, no longer weeping willow variety, are cluster fascinating bunches and are placed hats of fine hemp or tagal straw. Is beauty in the graceful colored hat and the wearer can look serenely a world from under a plumed hat that rises out successfully the idea of an noon or evening gown.

Be sure to have the hat suit the gown! It will make or mar the effect of costume.

GOOD DRESSING

A delicious dressing for salad made by cooking until creamy double boiler three well-beaten and four tablespoonsful of cream. Flavor with mustard, salt, cayenne to taste. Serve very New Haven Journal-Courier.

Make a DeLuxe Kitchen



This table has a One-Piece Seamless Porcelain Enameled Pressed Steel Top; is wiped clean with a damp cloth, like a china dish; fruit acids cannot stain nor hot dishes burn; adds amazingly to cleanliness and beauty of kitchen; first quality birch, natural color, varnished, securely fastened with nickel plated screws, 42 inches long and 28 inches wide, with drawer with 3 compartments.

For sale in Boston by: Jordan Marsh Co., Henry Siegel Co., R. H. White Co., Smith Bros., Paine Furniture Co., A. McArthur Co., A. H. Davenport Co.

OUR BOOKLET FREE New York Salesroom, 59 West 42nd St. White Enamel Refrigerator Co., St. Paul, Minn.

THE HOUSEHOLD

LILY, THE QUEEN OF THE GARDEN

Choice of varieties and method of culture

NOW is the time to order hardy lily bulbs to be planted this summer and fall in the northern United States and southern Canada. The sooner the orders are placed the better, because seedsmen can then forward the bulbs as soon as these arrive from the growers. The various species of lilies ripen their bulbs at different times, and therefore, a specific statement should be made with each order that is sent to the effect that each species arrives at the seedhouse at the same time. The reason for this is that all lilies are impatient of being kept out of the ground. So well known is this fact that the Japanese, who are particularly successful with lilies, wrap the bulbs in clay before shipping them to their considerable distance.

Lilies do best in thoroughly well drained soil. They will not succeed in wet situations. The soil should be well supplied with decaying vegetable matter such as leaf mold, rotted sod, old manure, decaying lawn clippings, etc. It is not essential that the soil be very rich, though it is a good plan to have plenty of plant food in it, especially such as becomes available slowly. Bone meal is particularly useful, since it contains all of the plant foods in moderate amounts and requires considerable time to disintegrate. It should be applied each year in small amounts.

In planting, the tops of the bulbs should be placed not less than four inches below the surface of the soil. It is even better to place them six inches deep and very large even deeper than this. For best results, each bulb should rest on a little bed of sand an inch, or even more, deep and sand should be placed around the bulb so that none of the soil will come in actual contact with the bulb itself. After the bulbs are covered with sand, the earth may be replaced and tamped over them. Lilies planted in the spring are almost certainly foredoomed to fail.

Lilies do best in partial shade. It is not desirable to have them beneath large trees, though they may be set where the trees are small or not close together. They do admirably among shrubbery, and hardy perennials such as peonies, bleeding hearts and other plants of this kind that are not disturbed from year to year. It is important, however, when planted in such situations, that ample room be allowed for the lilies to occupy the space. They will increase more and more from year to year, and for several to even many years.

Lilies look best when well supported by a green background. This is especially true of the lighter colored varieties. When it is not convenient to place them among shrubbery and perennials, they should be set preferably on the west side of the house or of trees, but not very close to either. A southern exposure is usually the worst of all because the plants so frequently get too much heat from the sun.

During the summer, especially immediately after planting, a liberal mulch, preferably of lawn clippings, should be applied to the bed. This mulch should be at least an inch thick, two inches would not be too much. Its advantage is that it checks loss of moisture from the soil. Besides this it prevents the growth of weeds to a very large extent and is not so dense that the lily sprouts cannot easily push it aside as they come through the ground. Some of the varieties may be expected to produce stalks and leaves during the fall of the season in which they are planted; others will not make any perceptible growth above ground until the following summer.

If the lawn clipping mulch is not even during the summer, it is highly important that a liberal covering of litter from the stable be applied as soon as cold weather arrives. The advantages of this are that it will not only supply some plant food, but will prevent the heaving and settling of the soil under the influence of alternate freezing and thawing during winter and early spring. In the spring after danger of frost has passed the coarse straw may be raked off the bed and lawn clippings applied from time to time, as they become available. After once being planted, lilies require no special attention beyond mulching and fertilizing.

Among the choicest varieties of lilies, from the New England states westward and southward, the species mentioned and described below are conspicuous. *Lilium candidum*, which ripens its bulbs in August, is one of the most satisfactory of all. It is a beautiful white variety, popularly known as the "Maiden lily," because its flowers appear about the time of Ascension Sunday.

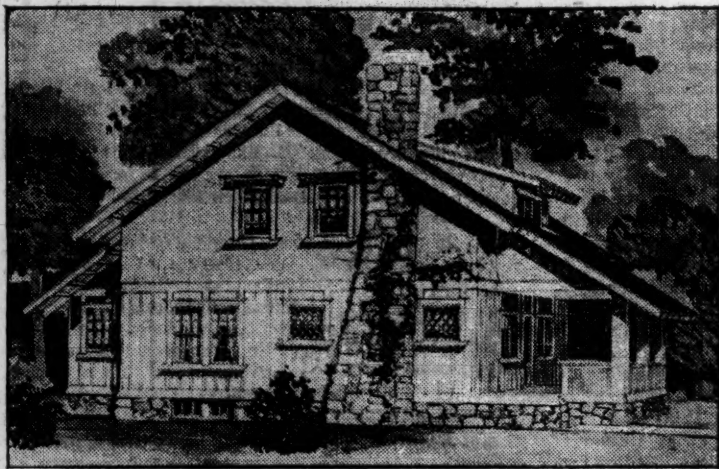
There are several varieties of *Speciosum*. All are exceedingly beautiful. Among them is *album*, which has red, clear, sparkling, white flowers with green band on each petal. *Roseum*, other of this group, is white with a very bluish and crimson spots. *Rubrum* has large reflexed, frosty white petals, dotted with deep crimson and glistening white points. All of these are of the finest possible culture.

Canadense is one of our common wild lilies known as the meadow or meadow lily. It has graceful, drooping, bell-

shaped, red or yellow flowers, which appear during early July. *Superbum*, another native, has bright orange red flowers, thickly spotted with purple. It is especially notable for its immense height (often eight feet), and for its profusion of blossoms. The various tiger lilies are all well known and general favorites. They are orange red with spots usually of purplish black.

Perhaps the most beautiful and popular variety of all is *auratum*. The flowers are white, dotted with crimson and have a clear golden band running through the center of each petal. Their beauty and fragrance are what have endeared this species to flower lovers.

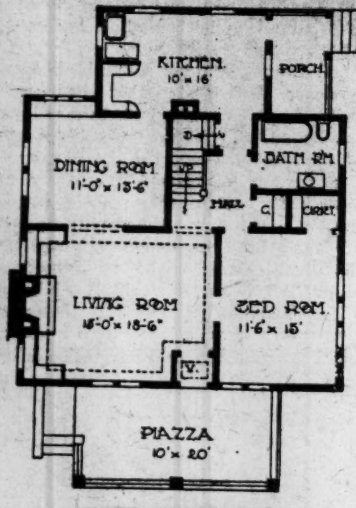
GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES



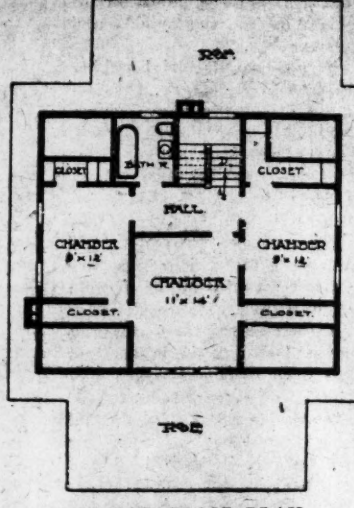
Picturesque bungalow, the arrangement of which is quite different from the ordinary idea

THE type of cottage illustrated in this issue is on the bungalow order. It is 31 feet 6 inches in width over the main part, and the total depth, including the front piazza and rear kitchen extension, is 48 feet. The low sloping roof carried down over the kitchen in the rear and the piazza in front gives it the bungalow appearance. The steps leading to the piazza are at the left hand end. The vestibule in the center opens into the main living room, 15 feet by 18 feet 6 inches. In this room is a wide fireplace and projecting chimney built of field stone and adding to the picturesqueness of the house. At the right of the living room is a bedroom 11 feet 6 inches by 15 feet.

This plan differs widely from the average one. There is a large bathroom on the first floor and a central hall, between the dining room and the bathroom, with



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

HOME HELPS

In order to keep the correct width in drawn work it is best to draw the threads by measurement, rather than by counting them, as the threads in even the best linen are sometimes of uneven thickness.

A labor saver when basting straight seams is to use the little wire paper clips to hold the material together, instead of sewing the seam the full length. They will hold it perfectly even and will not fall out, as is the danger with pins.

A satisfactory way to prevent hand-burnished scallops from fraying is carefully to cut away the material from the edge of the finished scallop and overcast, bringing the needle inside the purled edge, making very small stitches.

—Washington Herald.

VOGUE OF TUNICS

Tunics play an important role in the fashions of the summer, and appear quite as often in frocks for the tiny daughter as for her mother, says the Washington Herald.

Dainty tunics of broderie Anglaise and silk muslin will be a feature also of the muslin and lawn summer frocks, and these are extremely cool and delightful for young girls. Tunics of muslin and lawn are most effective, too, draped over satin chameuse.

BERRY PIES, PUDDINGS, CAKES

Seasonable dishes that most people like

THE season of berry pies and puddings is here and most people are very fond of them. Berry pies take from about half an hour to 40 minutes to cook according to the state of the oven and the kind of pie, while for the puddings no general rule can be given as they are both baked and steamed.

A Good Pie Crust for Berry Pies—Take two cupfuls of pastry flour, sift it, add a pinch of salt and rub into it lightly half a cupful of lard and sprinkle with just enough ice-water to bind it together. Roll thin and put on it little pieces of butter, about the size of a pea, until you have used about one quarter of a cupful of butter, fold over and roll

out again, keeping the board well dredged with flour, roll out a third time and the crust is ready for the pies. This rule makes enough crust for two pies.

Many cooks make a delicious crust with cream. They use just a little salt and as much thick cream as is necessary to mix with the flour to make the desired quantity.

All berry pies are made in about the same manner; after the plates are lined with crust, fill as full as you can with berries and dredge over them about half a spoonful of flour and two spoonfuls of sugar and two of water. If the fruit is very sour, use more sugar. To keep the juice in, if you use an upper crust cut it a little larger than the plate and raise the edge of the under crust with a blade of a knife and lay the upper crust under it and press down. But a better way would be to put the upper crust on in strips about an inch wide, and then closing them again making little square holes, instead of a solid crust.

Maine Huckleberry Pie—Line the plate with good crust and rub over it slightly the white of an egg. Fill with the berries, sugar according to their acidity, put a little piece of butter in, a pinch of salt and one teaspoonful of vinegar. Make straps of the crust over the top. Blackberry pie is made same as above, without vinegar.

Raspberries can be made into a pie, but they are so delicate a fruit the flavor is lost when put between crusts.

Blackberry Cobbler—In the South this is known as "family pie." Line a yellow pudding dish with pastry and fill with ripe, juicy blackberries—it will take about three cupfuls. Sprinkle generously with sugar and cover with a top crust rolled thin, double it together and make small slashes in the middle with a sharp knife to allow the steam to escape. Now open it and lay smooth over the berries, pressing the edges of the paste together with a fork, or press with the finger and thumb as the mammae used to do. Bake slowly for 30 minutes and serve with cream and sugar, or butter and sugar.

Persons who have lived in the huckleberry country know the delights of huckleberry griddle cakes as few city people do. Here is a recipe from the land of the berry. Use two cupfuls of flour, a saltspoon of salt, a teaspoonful of soda, two well-beaten eggs and two scant cupfuls of sour milk or cream. If there is no sour milk or cream use the same quantity of sweet milk with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, omitting the soda, but the sour milk gives best result. Mix the dry ingredients first, then the milk. Add the last add the eggs and then stir in two cupfuls of huckleberries washed and well dredged with flour. If the batter seems too stiff, add a little more milk, and if too thin, a little more flour. Bake the cakes on a griddle and serve them directly from it.

RELIEF FLOWERS

The popularity of Italian relief embroidery revives one of the oldest lace stitches of the old world. It is a form of the Brussels net stitch made very closely, and is practically the same as the familiar buttonhole stitch, says the New York Times. We are calling it relief embroidery because the flowers made in this stitch are in relief, being fastened to the fabric beneath only at the center and at the apex of the petals. The rest of the embroidery is solid and in outline with the openwork spaces in punched work.

NEW MATERIAL

A new material that is being used for suits and gowns and even for bandsoes coats is of cotton texture, but has such a beautiful chamois finish that it places the fabric among those of more aristocratic fiber, says the Indianapolis News. The cloth comes in blue, lavender, tan, brown and biscuit color, and because it will wash instead of requiring a dry cleaner is most practical as well as slightly.

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"Enchanté" Coiffure

in its hair of silken texture—in its becoming adaptability—embodies the spirit of originality that has made "Fifty-two Years of Success" a possibility.

Captivating Smartness

distinguishes this coiffure. Needs no rearranging. Several effects—to please either youthful ideas or the more conservative matron.

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TRIED RECIPES

BLACKBERRY PUDDING
THREE cups of flour, one cup of molasses, ½ cup of milk, a teaspoonful of salt, a little clove and cinnamon, a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little of the milk, stir in a quart of blackberries, floured, and boil in a well-buttered mold two hours.

GOOSEBERRY AND RICE PUDDING
Wash ½ pound of rice. Put it into a cloth which has been dipped in hot water and floured, lay on it a pint and a half of green gooseberries, picked and washed. Tie the cloth securely, leaving plenty of room for the rice to swell, boil for 1½ hours. Serve with cream sauce.

BLUEBERRY CAKE
Bake in a long tin one cup of milk, one cup of sugar, two eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, one pint of blueberries, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda.

BLUEBERRY MUFFINS
Stir together two cupfuls of white flour sifted with two tablespoonfuls of sugar and a teaspoonful of salt. Add one cup of milk gradually, one egg well beaten and sift in ¾ teaspoonful baking powder and three fourths of a cup of blueberries. Bake in buttered gem pans about 30 minutes.

PINEAPPLE CREAM
Cook one can (quart) grated pineapple, two eggs, one cup sugar in a double boiler; when it boils put in a tablespoonful of flour wet with a little water and cook until it thickens. When cold, pour over it ½ pint whipped cream.

CHERRY TAPIOCA
Cover one cup of pearl tapioca with cold water, let stand all night. In the morning put in double boiler and add one pint of boiling water. Let it cook until clear, then add juice of one lemon and ½ cup of sugar and one pint of stoned cherries. Pour into a mold and when cold unmold and spread with whipped cream flavored with lemon juice.

RASPBERRY TARTS
Line small pie tins with rich pie crust and bake. Just before ready to use fill tart with raspberries, sprinkling over each tart a little sugar and a tablespoonful of sweet cream.—New Era.

WATCH BRACELETS

Those new watch bracelets are extremely handsome. On jointed wrist bands of silver, gold or platinum a tiny open face watch is attached. The back of the watch is generally plain or merely decorated with the monogram, but the metal rim which encircles the face is ornamented to match the links of the bracelet.

There are many very attractive designs in this modish article, those of the colored enamels being especially pleasing. The color is chosen to correspond with the shade of the gown with which it is worn. With the fashionable silk or satin suit of dark blue there are watch bracelets enamelled in iridescent blues and greens, in mosaic patterns of dark blue, or in plain blue enamel. Another bracelet in dark blue had the watch face in blue enamel and the bracelet was set with sapphires, says an exchange.

Some of the more elaborate bracelets are made of platinum, set with diamonds and pearls; delicate and lacelike in appearance, these jewels are exceptionally beautiful.

An unusual but very artistic design is a bracelet with a square shaped watch case. The case is of gold, set with diamonds to match the bracelet, and the round white enamel watch face is finished with numerals of gold.

FEMINISM IN CHINA

The leader of the Chinese feminists, Mme Chang, assisted by other prominent Chinese women is endeavoring to raise sufficient funds to establish a law school for women in Peking where they may receive political education, writes a contributor to the Monitor. If a sum sufficient to cover the cost of erection is forthcoming, it is expected that the government will grant an annual sum for teaching purposes.

COARSE LACE USED

Very coarse lace is being extensively used as trimming on gowns of linen and casement cloth. Strips of insertion are joined by herringbone and made up into overslips for the plain silk waist.—Indianapolis News.

DOLE'S HAWAIIAN Pineapple Juice

PURE PINEAPPLE JUICE

is a most pleasing drink

Pineapple Juice is a summer beverage that makes instant appeal. Its incomparable goodness has won for it the approval of those who are fastidious in their choice of good things to drink. As a cooling and refreshing drink for hot weather it is unsurpassed.

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THE DRINK THAT'S GOOD

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News of Interest to Automobilists Milwaukee Auto Races

TICKET SALE OPENS ON MONDAY FOR THE MILWAUKEE RACES

Grandstand for Vanderbilt Cup and Grand Prize Races to Have 35,000 Reserved Seats

INTERNATIONAL, TOO

Thirty-five thousand reserved seats are to be erected in the huge grandstand on the Vanderbilt cup and grand prize race course at Milwaukee. This was decided by the racing committee this week, which has also arranged to stake off reserved parking spaces adjoining and in the vicinity of the grandstand, and 30,000 unreserved parking spaces. In the stand will be 300 boxes along the front row.

The sale of tickets for boxes, grandstand seats and reserved parking spaces opens Monday. Already more than 1000 requests have been made for reserved seats, and these have been filed in the order of their receipt, and tickets will be allotted on the first-come-first-served plan. A number of automobile clubs have requested blocks of boxes and seats for their members, while similar requests have come from societies and bodies having no connection with the automobile sport or industry.

In spite of the probability that the capacity of the stand will be taxed, the management will not take advantage of the big demand by asking high prices. The best seats will go at \$2 and \$2.50 each. Boxes seating six will be \$50 for the grand prize, while for the two days including the medium car, light car and Vanderbilt cup races boxes will be \$75.

Closely following the issuing of blanks for the Vanderbilt cup race, entry blanks for the fourth grand prize race were issued during the past week. The sum of \$10,000 in gold, in addition to the trophy, is offered—the largest sum ever put up for drivers in a single road race. The big curtain-raising event will be run Sept. 17—a new departure, for last year at Savannah, the Vanderbilt cup was run first and then the grand prize.

The blanks show that the international race for the Automobile Club of America gold cup is to be a 410-mile affair, covering 47 laps over the 8.7-mile course. The international rules are simple. There is no restriction regarding the power or weight of the car. All machines must have, first, a reverse gear driven by the motor; second, an exhaust which is not directed to the ground; third, the overall width of the car must not exceed six feet, two inches. Any agent of oxidation other than atmospheric air is forbidden, as is the case with all automobile races nowadays. In the olden days some drivers used to attempt to secure more power by adding ether, camphor, picric acid, etc., to their gasoline.

The \$10,000 in gold to be split up among the first five competitors to finish will be divided, viz.: to the winner, in addition to the grand prize cup, \$5000; the second best will get \$2500; third, \$1250; fourth, \$750, and fifth, \$500. American and foreign cars are eligible to compete, and entries must be made through the recognized automobile club in the country in which the car is manufactured. In this country all entries are to be made through the Automobile Club of America; in France, the Automobile Club de France; Great Britain, the Royal Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland; Italy, the Automobile Club of Italy; Germany, the Kaiserlich Automobil Club, etc. The racing rules of the Automobile Club of America will govern.

HIGHWAY TO LINK NATIONAL PARKS

The project of a second great scenic highway linking Glacier and Yellowstone national parks now is under way. Louis W. Hill of the Great Northern railway has secured permission from the United States government to complete this great link by building at his own expense, through 40 miles of Glacier park to the two-Medicine and St. Mary's lakes. The cost will be about \$50,000.

This will make an automobile roadway from Gardiner, the northern gateway of Yellowstone park, up through the state of Montana to Great falls and thence on along the eastern slope of the Continental divide to Midvale, the eastern slope gateway of Glacier park, the new federal wonderland. Work on this new highway, about 380 miles in length, now is pretty well under way. The state is doing much of the road building, and the United States government probably will be asked to help.

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EFFICIENCY OF MOTOR TRUCK IS WELL SHOWN HERE

Two-Ton General Motors Car Given Careful Test by Seattle Wholesale Grocery House—Proves Saving

Seattle, the city of hills, furnishes an interesting example in motor truck efficiency and economy. This particular test was made with a two-ton General Motors truck in the service of the Schwabacher Bros. Company, wholesale grocers.

This firm was one of the first in the city to adopt the motor truck, although it was done with considerable misgiving, for it was their impression that the truck would not be practical for wholesale grocery delivery on account of there being so many stops for each load of goods, claiming that the truck could not be kept in continuous operation enough hours each day to make any saving over the old style horse delivery.

After a six months' trial, however, it has been found that the motor truck did not only increase the efficiency of the service but effected a saving. For the six months the expenses averaged \$150 a month; this included driver's wages, garage expense, oil, gas, tire replacements and all other incidentals.

During this period the truck carried 1,950,000 pounds of goods. The total cost of delivery per ton was 93 cents and the average price for team deliveries as charged by the transfer companies for making deliveries for the wholesale grocers in the same territory covered by this particular truck is from \$1 to \$2 per ton. The shipping clerk says that the average cost per ton for the territory covered by the truck would, by teams, be \$1.60 per ton, which is most conservative. This would give the truck credit for a saving of 67 cents per ton.

BIG INCREASE IN REPUBLIC RUBBER COMPANY CAPITAL

From Four to Ten Millions—To Consist of Six Millions Common and Four Millions Preferred Stock

The directors of the Republic Rubber Company have just authorized the calling of a stockholders meeting to be held early in August for the purpose of increasing the authorized capital of the company from four millions to ten millions. The capital will consist after the increase of six million common and four million preferred stock.

No definite announcement has been made as to the amount of the additional capital to be issued this year. It is understood, however, that the steady growth of the company's business will require new capital before another season.

The directors have also authorized the construction of a large modern reclaiming plant, which, with the completion of the five-story building now under construction, will give considerably greater capacity.

It has been reported that there will be a common stock dividend of some size, after the increase of capital has been provided; but when interviewed, President Thomas L. Robinson stated that there had been no definite action taken in regard to the stock dividend.

MOTOR-BOAT ITEMS

William A. Hart of Greenfield, Mass., has purchased a 21-foot oak-decked craft for use at East Dennis, on the cape.

The power boat Grace S, in charge of its owner, Mr. McFarland, sailed today from Marblehead for a two-weeks cruise in Maine waters.

A brisk week is reported by many of the Boston motor boat dealers. Most boats are being shipped eastward to Maine and the maritime provinces for the summer season.

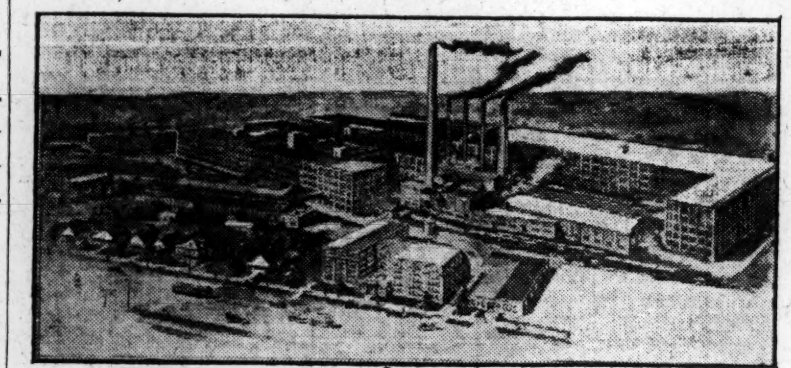
The Red Fox Fishing Club of North Bridgton, Me., have purchased a 23-foot fishing craft equipped with a five horsepower housed-in engine. It is an admirable boat for the purpose for which it is intended.

The Typan company have sold a 19-foot, smooth plank, three horsepower boat to Arthur B. Davy of West Somerville. Michael Coleman of Plymouth has bought a small cedar plank power boat, and Melville W. Sellers a 20-foot craft from the same concern.

The Hollis Burgess Yacht Agency has sold the 40-foot motor boat La Reine, owned by E. A. Studley of Portland, Me., to Herbert M. Plimpton of Norwood, Mass. The same agency has chartered the 55-foot motor boat Totem, owned by Captain Kimball of Boston, to William Cameron Forbes, Governor of the Philippine islands, who will use her at Nasahawana island, Buzzards bay, during his vacation there this summer.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED
July 13.....From 7:31 p. m. to 3:30 a. m.
July 14.....From 7:30 p. m. to 3:31 a. m.
July 15.....From 7:49 p. m. to 3:32 a. m.
July 16.....From 7:49 p. m. to 3:32 a. m.
July 17.....From 7:48 p. m. to 3:33 a. m.
July 18.....From 7:47 p. m. to 3:34 a. m.
July 19.....From 7:47 p. m. to 3:35 a. m.
July 20.....From 7:46 p. m. to 3:36 a. m.

BUILDING WILL INCREASE TIRE OUTPUT



Big addition to Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's plant

AKRON, Ohio—Excavations are being made for another large building at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.'s plant here. This addition to the present great factory group will be 400 feet long and 80 feet wide. It will be six stories high, with basement, and will be made as nearly fireproof as possible.

The Goodyear company is also adding two stories to two of the present buildings. Each of these buildings is 450 feet long and 60 feet wide. The new buildings and the two new stories will give the plant additional floor space of

266,000 feet, making in all a total floor space of 1,266,000 square feet.

The additions and the new building are being erected for the purpose of taking care of the increase of the automobile tire business and the enormous output of Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires and other popular lines. At the present time the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. is turning out 5000 tires a day; the new buildings will enable the company to turn out 8000 a day.

The company employs 5000 men, but when the new buildings are completed, employment will be found for 2000 additional hands.

PROFESSOR NORTON OF TECH INVENTS A WOOD SUBSTITUTE

Prof. C. L. Norton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has perfected a substitute for wood the characteristics of which hint at the possibility of its application to the manufacture of automobile bodies and other parts, which, in a great many cases, still are made of natural wood, says the Motor World.

The new material is described as "a refractory substitute for wood" by Professor Norton. He claims his product to be "practically incombustible, harder than natural woods, to have a transverse strength about two thirds that of white pine with the grain, and without being brittle, an elasticity less than that of natural woods."

In describing his "asbestos wood" Professor Norton states that the "weight of the several grades per square foot, one inch thick, varies from eight to thirteen pounds." Inasmuch as perfectly dry pine of the same thickness "weighs approximately three pounds per square foot and oak weighs nearly twice as much, it may be appreciated that there is considerable difference in weight. The other characteristics, however, offset this disadvantage.

"The transverse strength of 'asbestos wood' boards and the maximum stress is between the limits of 5000 pounds and 10,000," he continued. "Test specimens 12 inches wide, 12 inches long and 1/4 inch thick, broken by center load when supported on two edges with 11-inch span, broke, on an average, at 200 pounds load. Under the same conditions clear white pine broke under a load of 300 pounds with grain and 20 pounds across it. In some cases the equality of strength in both directions is of great advantage.

"The tendency of the material to absorb water varies between the limits of 4 per cent and 20 per cent. This absorption is not of such a nature as to cause disintegration from freezing and the material is not injured by prolonged soaking in fresh water. Salt water tends to disintegrate it after a time, the magnesium salts in the water replacing the calcium of the cement. The coefficient of expansion varies with the temperature and also with the age of the specimen. It is small, being about 0.000004 at ordinary temperatures, diminishing rapidly at 700 degrees Fahrenheit, and becoming negative at 90 degrees Fahrenheit, where shrinkage occurs. The operations of boring, sawing and finishing are all somewhat more difficult with 'asbestos wood' than the natural woods.

"It is, of course, the fire resistance of the 'asbestos wood' which gives it its greatest interest. There is nothing combustible in it, and on exposure to fire nothing can occur except a gradual dehydration of both fiber and cement. Under prolonged red heat the boards become weakened, but for such exposure as occurs in fires in buildings the resistance is ample. For instance, a sheet of quarter-inch 'asbestos wood' may be placed over the top of an open furnace at 1700 degrees Fahrenheit, the flame impinging directly on the lower surface of the sheet, and at the end of half an hour the sheet may be taken off and, while its lower side is still white hot, be plunged into cold water and then returned to the furnace for 10 minutes. It may be slightly warped and its strength probably diminished 25 per cent or more, but it will still be sound and whole and free from cracks or serious weakness. Fire tests have shown the ability of the material to withstand much longer exposure, but it is not suitable for linings for furnaces or kilns which are kept constantly at red heat. In some fire tests the point on the outside of an 'asbestos wood' door 1 1/4 inches thick was not scorched after the fire inside had been burning at a temperature of 1700 degrees Fahrenheit for more than an hour."

PLACING THE LIGHTS SO AS TO GET BEST RESULTS FROM THEM

Automobile lighting serves two, distinct objects, viz., to enable the driver and occupants of the car to see plainly enough for comfort, and to give other people, warning of the presence of the car, clearly defining its position and size, says a writer in the Horseless Age.

To accomplish these objects properly the headlights must be powerful enough to light the road for a considerable distance. Theoretically this distance should vary as the square of the maximum speed of the car, but modern headlights on even moderate priced cars light the street plainly for several blocks and give light enough to cause shadows of a quarter of a mile away. Such lights are powerful enough for any car.

To light the road a long way ahead successfully, the lights must be placed as high as possible, so that the light will strike the road at a considerable angle; otherwise it will cause black shadows in the small hollows of the road and the driver cannot distinguish the latter from the deeper holes. With low headlights cars are frequently driven into holes deep enough to cause blown-outs.

It is also necessary that a strip of road of considerable width be illuminated, especially when driving on a winding country road. To accomplish this the lights may be placed as far apart as possible, thus incidentally defining the width of the car, or the lights may be arranged so that part of the light is diffused from the main beam.

Uniform intensity of illumination is another important consideration. From this point of view electric lamps are the most desirable, for the best electric lights appear to be practically as powerful as gas lights, and seem to flicker less on rough roads.

The side lamps are an entirely secondary consideration. Indeed, there is less need for them at the present time than there was a few years ago. The only excuse for carrying them is the economy realized by burning them instead of the headlights when the car is left standing at the curb for a long time. But many drivers turn down their headlights and leave them burning. In case of accidents to the headlights the side lamps are indispensable. It is rarely that we see them used on this account, but still the possibility of being left entirely without light is unpleasant enough to make the retention of side lights probable. There is one strong argument in favor of the kerosene side lamp for country driving—one can get kerosene anywhere.

The present tendency is to make side lamps smaller and to locate them so that they will not be over-conspicuous. This is particularly noticeable in connection with large cars and fore-door bodies. In many of these electric bulbs are placed in cavities in the dash, with a bull's eye in the front of the dash and a door slide at the rear, which when opened allows the light to enter the interior of the car. This lighting of the front compartment is very desirable when making repairs, finding small articles which have been dropped or making adjustments on dashboard instruments.

A READY INSPECTION LAMP

Inspection lamps are mighty convenient things and in these days when so many cars are being equipped with electric lighting systems it is a matter of ease to have one on hand. All that is needed is about four or five yards of wire with a plug at one end and a bulb carrier at the other. If it becomes necessary to use an inspection lamp, unscrew one of the bulbs in the car's lamps fit it into the bulb carrier on the wire and plug the other end of the wire into the socket. Nothing is left to do but switch on the current and the inspection lamp is ready.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER PRODUCED TO SELL AT 60 CENTS A POUND

Prof. W. H. Perkin of Manchester (Eng.) University Describes Process Sought for Many Years

HOW IT IS MADE

Of great interest to the automobile world is the announcement made in a lecture before the Society of Chemical Industry in London by Prof. W. H. Perkin of Manchester University that the production of rubber in the laboratory is now possible at a low cost. A summary of his lecture appears in the Daily Consular and Trade Reports in an article from Consul-General John L. Griffiths, London. He said that it is probable that the artificial substance will offer a profit at a price of 60 cents a pound and that there is a possibility of its production at 24 cents a pound or less.

Ever since the tremendous demand for rubber sent the prices soaring, hundreds of chemists have been hunting either for a substitute or for some economical process for synthesizing the substance in the laboratory. There has been keen rivalry between England and Germany in the search, and the priority of the present discovery is claimed by Professor Perkin that the English had anticipated the Germans by about three months.

The process of production was described by Professor Perkin and has been commented upon widely in technical and other papers throughout Great Britain. In brief it is as follows:

Starch is converted into either of two substances, acetone or fuel oil, by fermentation. These substances are then, by chemical means, converted into isoprene, the raw product from which the artificial rubber is made. Isoprene can be quickly converted into rubber by means of a discovery of Dr. Matthews that metallic sodium causes the change to take place very rapidly. A means of producing the acetone and fuel oil had been discovered previously by Professor Fernbach of the Pasteur Institute.

The great importance of the new process was stated by the lecturer to be found in the fact that the action is practically quantitative, and not seriously affected by impurities. It can also be carried out in a cool temperature or at moderate heat. All other processes are very slow, or involve a high temperature or the addition of reagents which affect the yield and quality of the rubber.

In order to produce artificial rubber commercially it was necessary, the lecturer stated, to discover a cheap source of isoprene. Coal, petroleum, wood, sugar and starch were considered. Finally starch from one grain tuber was chosen at a price of less than a penny (2 cents) a pound, and it was found that isoprene could be obtained readily from fuel oil which is a by-product of the fermentation of starch.

It was indispensable also to discover a cheap way of making fuel oil, and after a year and a half it is claimed a process has been disclosed which will enable fuel oil to be produced at \$170 to \$218 a ton, as against the normal market price of about \$681 a ton. This discovery will prove, it is believed, of great importance in the manufacture of celluloid and artificial leather.

PRESIDENT HUPP DONS OVERALLS AND JOINS WORK

When the president of one of the largest motor car companies leaves his desk, takes off his coat and goes into the factory to superintend personally the construction of his company's first 1913 cars, it is a striking instance of the concern's record breaking production of new models.

When the first R-C-H cars of the new type, with their complete equipment of electric lights, non-skid tires, Warner auto meter, jiffy curtains, top slip cover, windshield, robe rail, rear vision mirror and demountable rims with one extra rim were ready, dealers immediately proceeded to swamp the corporation with orders.

It became evident that the flood promised to increase as the buying public became better acquainted with the car and extreme measures were in order. R-C-H dealers wanted the new cars and they wanted them immediately, so President R. C. Hupp got into action himself, donned his overalls again and went back to work in the factory, superintending the work of building these cars.

At the time the first 1913 cars were finished, shipment within three days of nearly 200 cars had been promised by the sales department. Mr. Hupp went out to make good these promises. He worked regular factory hours, getting right in with the men. He delivered those cars and a few more and within 10 days after the first 191 cars were shipped an average of 60 cars a day was attained.

WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

A. Ware Merriam of Milton will soon be seen driving a yellow Mercer race about in the local races. He recently purchased the car from the local agency.

The Ford Times, published by the Ford Motor Company, for July is a very attractive number of this popular automobile magazine and contains many articles of value and interest to motorists. It is profusely illustrated with fine cuts and has a very timely design on the cover.

J. A. Binney, long identified with the Detroit Electric, is to be congratulated on having obtained the Boston agency for the Henderson car, which though only on the market a few weeks, has already attracted wide attention. The Henderson is a very up-to-date automobile. The designers having profited by their experience of years have turned out a very neat car. Mr. Binney will receive his first model about the last of July or early part of August, and his handsome salesroom at 587 Boylston street will show the car off to great advantage.

The Ford Motor Car Company of Boston, including its New England territory, reports having sold in the neighborhood of 4500 Fords this year. Manager Charles E. Fay states that there are no Ford cars at present to be had in Boston and though carloads are coming in daily they are to fill orders which were given some time past. In talking with Manager Fay over the output of Fords for 1913 he stated that it would probably reach the stupendous figure of 150,000 to 175,000, and he was most sanguine in stating that even this heretofore unheard of output would without doubt be marketed before the season was over.

At one of the best attended meetings of the year, the Automobile Board of Trade at its quarterly gathering in New York city this week listened to the report of the show committee, covering plans for the big exhibition of next January, which will be conducted in two buildings—the new Grand Central palace and the Madison Square Garden, with a single admission covering both buildings. It was definitely decided to open the show on the evening of Jan. 11, 1913, with an exhibition of pleasure cars in both buildings, continuing until the eighteenth. The commercial vehicle division, which will be held in both buildings, will open on the evening of Monday, Jan. 20, closing on Saturday evening, Jan. 25. It was also voted to begin compilation of data for the publication of the 1913 hand book.

E. J. Wall of the Rambler Motor Car Company, Massachusetts avenue, Boston, in company with M. Lebon, Low, Tanner, Lantz, Simonds and R. Baker, went to the Rambler factory at Kenosha, Wis., this week, to attend a salesman's conference which is semi-annually held there and in which a great deal of salesmanship knowledge is imparted which to judge by the output of Rambler cars in New England must be most profitable to the attendants. It is stated that the Rambler sales since January last have been unprecedented, and Manager Rockwell states that before long there will not be a Rambler car left to sell if business keeps on in its present volume. The above salesmen are now thoroughly posted and competent to discuss the merit of the Rambler 1913 model, which is expected in Boston sometime in August.

THE aim of clean journalism is to produce a daily newspaper which is sincere and helpful in purpose and contents, which is constructive in editorial utterance, clean and reliable in both news and advertising space, interesting and authentic in special and feature material.

THE MONITOR IS DAILY TRYING TO ACCOMPLISH THIS PURPOSE AND PRINT THE BEST IN NEWS-PAPER CONTENTS IN EACH OF ITS DAILY ISSUES.

GET A COPY AND SEE THE RESULTS OF THE MONITOR'S EFFORTS TO PUBLISH A THOROUGHLY CLEAN NEWSPAPER.

GEOGRAPHIC INVESTIGATORS TO BARE SECRETS OF MOUNT TACOMA

Men of Highest Degrees
From Europe and America
Will Join in Expedition
to Climb the Great Peak

ACROSS CONTINENT

TACOMA, Wash.—For the purpose of seeing America and especially to climb Mount Tacoma, one of the highest peaks in the United States, 40 of the most prominent geographical scientists of the old world, accompanied by from 10 to 25 of America's foremost geographers, will make a trip, beginning at New York, Aug. 15, and ending at Washington, D. C., Oct. 15, across the American continent and return.

Announcement of the American tour is made by Prof. William Morris Davis of Harvard University, who is making all necessary transportation and entertainment arrangements.

Presidents, vice-presidents and secretaries of the royal geographical societies of Europe, professors of geography, economic and physical, of climatology, oceanography, hydrography, maritime meteorology, and cartography of the most famous European universities, members of royal and national geographic commissions and leaders in a half dozen Antarctic and other geographic expeditions will survey America and climb Mount Tacoma, according to Professor Davis' list of those who have signed already their intention of joining the American expedition. The visitors, according to this list, will include men of the highest degrees.

Plans for the tour now include stops at Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Butte, Mont., Seattle and Tacoma, en route to the mountain, and at Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chattanooga and Washington, D. C., returning across the continent.

The scientists will gather in New York early in August as guests of the American Geographical Society to participate in the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of that organization and the occupation of the new building presented to the society in New York.

Earlier Expedition Recalled

On Aug. 15, accompanied by members of the American society and of the national scientific bureau of Washington, D. C., these distinguished visitors will start across the continent. Years ago, after climbing all over Mt. Tacoma, James Bryce, long president of the British Alpine Club, now British ambassador to the United States, and Professor Zittel, German scientist, who were accompanied by John Muir, explorer, joined in a note, saying:

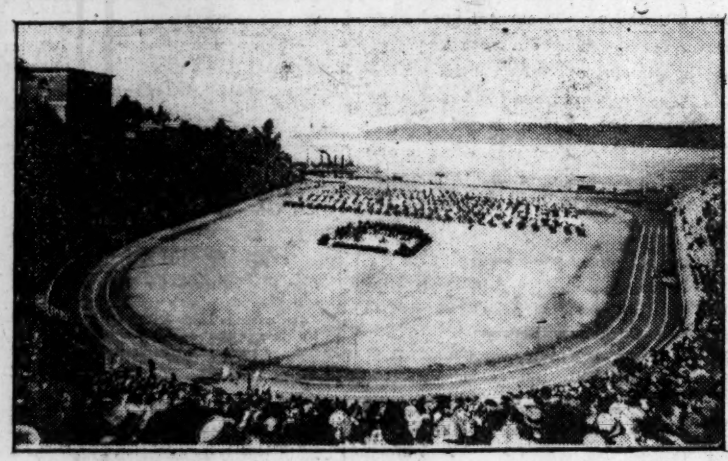
"The scenery is of rare and varied beauty. The peak itself is as noble a mountain as we have ever seen, in its lines and structure. The glaciers present all the characteristics of those of the Alps and are in their crevasses and seracs striking and worthy of close study. We have seen nothing more beautiful in Switzerland or Tyrol, in Norway or in the Pyrenees than the Carbon river glaciers and the great Puyallup glaciers. The combination of scenery is to be found nowhere in the old world, unless it be in the Himalayas, and so far as we know, nowhere else on the American continent."

Having read this and perhaps John Muir's statement, "that of all the five mountains which like beacons once blazed along the Pacific coast, this is the oldest in form," these geographers will come to America this summer to see the mountain for themselves. They will climb the mountain of which Muir also said: "Its massive white dome rises out of its forests, like a world by itself. Above the forests there is a zone of the loveliest flowers, 50 miles in circuit and nearly two miles wide, so closely planted and so luxuriant that it seems as if nature, glad to make an open space, were economizing the precious ground, and trying to see how many of her darlings she can gather together in one mountain wreath—daisies, anemones, columbines, erythroniums, larkspur, etc., among which we wade knee deep and waist deep—the bright corollas in myriads touching petal to petal. Altogether this is the richest sub-alpine garden I have ever seen, a perfect floral elysium."

Study of Glaciers Planned

For several days the scientists plan to study the glaciers and gather wild flowers. And, going to and coming from this mountain, the scientists purpose to look into things American men are making that have had something to do with changes on their maps and charts.

Professor Davis is making a special study of things which the visitors will find especially illuminative in connection with American life. In Tacoma, he has stated that he is especially anxious to show the visitors Tacoma's high school stadium, the only public school institution of its kind in America. The stadium will seat 32,000 persons. As a piece of monolithic concrete it is one of the most remarkable structures ever built. In addition to providing one of the greatest athletic fields in the country, it has become a big public institution in which all public exercises and celebrations are held. Because of its peculiar acoustic properties, discovered after its construction, the stadium has become a wonderful forum for public speaking in the open air. Former President Roosevelt, standing



High School Stadium, Tacoma, Wash., one of chief points of interest to be visited by geographical scientists

on a platform in its center and speaking to 40,000 persons comfortable in its seats, or standing in its aisles and entrances on April 6, 1911, said: "I know nothing like it, nothing on this side of the water and nothing abroad. I have visited, I think, most of the great cities of the world and there is not one of them that has such a stadium as this; and it seems to me that not only have you done something in building this stadium that will have an extraordinary effect on the life of your city, but you have done something also which must have a marked effect upon all other cities in the Union. While I had heard of your stadium, I had no idea of what an extraordinary feature of your municipal life it is."

Climb Made Easier

Owing to modern enterprise, the climb of the mountain will be accomplished easily without the hardships some visitors have undergone in former expeditions to the world's wonder places. On a hard surface automobile road that extends through canyons cut through forests of giant Washington fir trees, a road that hangs on the precipitous sides of Nisqually canyon, the visiting geographical scientists will be taken in automobiles a few hours journey from Tacoma to Rainier National park, where well up on the mountainside they will find modern hotel accommodations. This will be their base of operations during their stay on the mountain, and they may make daily excursions to points of interest and study—even to the crater itself and the topmost pinnacle of the highest of its three peaks, 14,528 feet above sea level—and return at night to all the comforts of modern life.

Other peaks are bolstered high on the shoulders of lofty mountain ranges, whereas this mountain rears its titanic bulk almost from sea level. In form it is a truncated cone, extremely rugged and irregular in outline, immensely broad at the base, its vast slopes carved and seamed by the glaciers. Of volcanic origin, the cone has been despoiled by some ancient cataclysm and there are now three distinct peaks—Liberty Cap, Peak Success and Columbia's crest. The area occupied by the mountain at an elevation of 4000 feet is 300 square miles. Measuring through between the termini of two glaciers, the distance is 13 miles. On the 10,000 foot level the circumference of the peak is nearly seven miles. On the mountain there are 12 primary glaciers and many lesser ones.

Members of Party

The list of geographical scientists abroad who have announced their intention of joining in the tour has been given by Professor Davis as follows:

Belgium—Georges Lecoq, scientific director of the royal Belgian observatory, vice-president of the royal Belgian Geographical Society, member of the Belgian Antarctic expedition, 1898-99.

Denmark—Prof. Ole Olufsen, secretary of the royal Danish Geographical Society, commander of the first and second Danish Panir expeditions.

France—Dr. Guillaume Grandier, vice-president Commission Centrale de la Société Géographique, Paris; Emmanuel de Margerie, vice-president section of historical and descriptive geography of the Comité des Travaux Historiques et Scientifiques, late president Geological Society of France, associate editor Annales de Géographie, Paris, editor La Nature, collaborator geological survey of France; Professor Gallois, Paris; Professor Vacher, Lille.

Germany—Dr. Erich von Drygalski, professor of geography University of Munich, member of the royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences, president of the Geographical Society of Munich, director of the German Antarctic expedition 1901-03; Dr. Joseph Bartsch, Geheimrat, professor of geography University of Leipzig; Dr. Albert Penck, Geheimrat, professor of geography University of Berlin, director of the Oceanographical Institute, member of the royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, president of the Geographical Society of Berlin; Professor Meibacher, Munich; Dr. Volz, Breslau; Professor Uhlig, Zübingen.

Great Britain—Henry O. Beckitt, M. A., Balliol college, school of geography, University of Oxford; George G. Chisholm, M. A., B. Sc., lecturer on geography University of Edinburgh, secretary to the Royal Scottish Geographical Society; Capt. Henry G. Lyons, Hon. Dr. Se. (Oxon), F. R. S., F. G. S., F. R. G. S., F. R. Met. Society, director ordinance survey of the United Kingdom, late director survey department of Egypt.

Hungary—Dr. Eugene de Chonoky, professor of geography at the University of Kolozsvár, vice-president of the Hungarian Geographical Society, editor of the

Bulletin of the Hungarian Geographical Society; Count Paul Teleki, Dr. rer. polit., honorary secretary-general of the Hungarian Geographical Society, Budapest; Baron Noposa.

Italy—Dr. Orlino Marinelli, professor of geography at the Institute of Higher Studies, Florence, coeditor of the Rivista Geografica Italiana; Dr. Decio Vinciguerra, professor of biology and zoology University of Rome, member of the council of the Italian Geographical Society, director of the station of Pisciculture, Rome.

The Netherlands—J. F. Niermeyer, professor of economic geography University of Utrecht, editor of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of the Netherlands; Dr. Karl Oestreicht, professor of physical geography, University of Utrecht.

Norway—Dr. W. Wereniskold, University of Christiania.

Portugal—Dr. Francisco Silva Telles, professor of geography of the faculty of letters University of Lisbon, professor of climatology, secretary-general of the Geographical Society of Lisbon.

Russia—Jules M. Schokalsky, professor of physical geography at the Académie Navale Nicolas and at the Ecole Supérieure Polytechnique, president of the section of physical geography and of the commission on cartography of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, director of the section of oceanographic and maritime meteorology and hydrography imperial Russian hydrographic office; Professor Doubiansky, St. Petersburg.

Spain—Dr. Ricardo Beltrán y Rozpide, secretary-general of the Royal Geographical Society, Madrid, professor of geography at the school of higher studies for the professorate, member of the Royal Academy of History, editor of the bulletin of the Chamber of Commerce, Madrid.

Sweden—Dr. Gunnar Andersson, professor of economic geography at the college of commerce, University of Stockholm, secretary-general of the Swedish Anthropological and Geographical Society; editor of Ymer.

Switzerland—Emile Chais, professor of economic and political geography at the University of Geneva and at the school of commerce; Dr. Fr. Nussbaum, lecturer in geography at the University of Bern; Prof. J. Bornhes, Fribourg.

Servia—Prof. J. Cirjic, Belgrade.

CAMBRIDGE VOTES MONEY FOR PAVING

Seventy-one thousand dollars has been appropriated by the Cambridge aldermen for paving with wooden blocks Massachusetts avenue from Lafayette square to Inman street and from Quincy square to Harvard square. There is also available \$60,000 which the Elevated gave the city in lieu of restoring the avenue to the condition it was in before the subway was built.

The board did not reach an agreement on a successor to Frank B. Parling, superintendent of schools. The subject will come up at the next meeting on July 24.

AUSTRIA TO HAVE AIR FLEET

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—A large and influential committee has been formed, under the presidency of Prince Furstenberg, for the creation of an Austrian aerial fleet.

J. B. REYNOLDS' SUCCESSOR TO WAIT

WASHINGTON—President Taft will not appoint a member of the tariff board to succeed James B. Reynolds, secretary of the Republican national committee, until Congress decides if it will appropriate to continue the board after Aug. 1.

PLAYGROUND BORROWED FOR USE OF THE BOYS IN ROXBURY

wishes to equip it with swings, tilts and other simple things for the children. Having no funds of its own, a general appeal is made to the public. Those wishing to contribute are asked to communicate with Frederick W. Rugg, president of the Rockland National bank, Roxbury.

The officers of the league are Augustus Bacon, president; Caspar Isham, vice-president; Frederic W. Rugg, treasurer; chairman of committees, Charles Dicken; recreation, Caspar Isham, education and employment; Harold K. Estabrook; housing; Dr. H. Warren White, eugenics and child hygiene; George E. Cole, protection. These, with Miss Mary H. Burgess, Miss Susan J. Ginn, Miss Margaret W. Thacher, the Rev. W. L. Clark and John J. Kelley, form the executive committee. James N. Hall is secretary and agent.

Playgrounds in Roxbury have not been sufficient to accommodate the boys in that part of the city and the Children's Welfare League of Roxbury has borrowed from the Boston Elevated railway a two-acre field on Bartlett street, in the rear of the car barns, to be used for play. It has been in use for two weeks and is limited to boys, as the girls are provided for at a playground on Roxbury street conducted by the South End Industrial school.

An instructor, William Mullen, is on the grounds daily from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon and from 6 to 9 in the evening. He keeps order and gives instruction in games. The grounds have no apparatus whatever and the league

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WALTHAM

Dorothy Brewer Chapter, D. A. R., will receive a portion of the historic Burgoyne elm, which has been uprooted with the aid of one of the city's steam rollers and will be sawed up.

John A. Wardwell and suite of Natick officiated at the installation of the newly elected officers of Court McKinley, Foresters of America, held in Lafayette hall. Following the installation remarks were made by George F. James of Newtonville, grand chief ranger; Thomas F. King, E. J. Martin, Harry Robley and Edward Cuniff.

WAKEFIELD

Souhegan lodge, I. O. O. F., has appointed Arthur L. Kimball, Wilbur J. Flannigan, Frank L. Edson and Crozier Latimer as a committee to plan for an entertainment and supper at next Tuesday night's meeting.

Pending the erection of the forest fire watch tower on Bear hill, Henry Fay of engine 1 of the local fire department will be stationed on Castle hill, near the Saugus line, equipped with field glasses, maps and telephone connections with all towns and cities within a radius of 15 miles.

STONEHAM

George R. Barnstead and George A. Hincheliffe, selectmen, Arthur N. Newhall, representative, and Joseph W. Holden have been appointed to confer with the Metropolitan park commission and railroad commission on having the Bay State Street Railway Company complete the double-tracking of the line through Middlesex Falls from Medford to Stoneham square.

The Board of Trade will take up at an early date the question of having all telephone, electric light and other wires in the center put under ground.

ROCKLAND

Miss Helen Thompson, a teacher in the Market-street school, has resigned, to accept a position in a school at Bridgewater. Miss Mary Whitney, a teacher in the School-street school, has also resigned, having secured a position in a school at Lynn.

QUINCY

Labor league 8 will hold a picnic at New Downer Landing on Saturday. The Quincy Yacht Club holds its annual ladies day on Thursday at its clubhouse, off Houghs Neck.

EAST DEDHAM

The East Dedham Business Improvement Association will hold its annual outing at Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Monday.

MOUNTAIN ENGINE TO PULL FREIGHT ON SWITCH TRACK

KANSAS CITY—This city is to have a locomotive that turns any curve a street car can—the largest of its kind in the world—and can pull or push a load of 250 tons up a 7 per cent grade as the newest addition in the railroad line. It will handle the switching on the May-street industrial line of the Kansas City Southern.

The engine will be an oil-burner of the Shay type, used extensively in mountainous districts, but practically new to this region. The May-street tracks will have a maximum grade of 7 per cent, with many short hauls.

Unlike the ordinary engine, it will be built with three vertical cylinders just in front of the fire-box. These are geared by a crank shaft and universal joints to 12 small driving wheels and the tender wheels. Each wheel is cogged, these meet similar cogs on the crank shaft, and the power is thus evenly distributed. The cylinders are 18 by 20 inches, and the drive wheels are four feet in diameter. The front or pony trucks turn as do the front trucks of a street car and the tender, though it cannot be uncoupled from the engine, likewise turns. This will allow the locomotive to take curves of 60 degrees. It will be 61 feet in length over all, and weighs 150 tons. The engine will cost approximately \$25,000 and delivery will be made about Oct. 1.

SHIP STEAMS AMONG MOTHS

Skipper of the Norwegian steamer Bratsberg, just in from Lousburg, reports that on Thursday night, when the ship was about 200 miles east of Boston lightship, she ran into a big cloud of brown-tail moths. Everything was blanketed with them. When the vessel came in past Boston light late yesterday the pests left, moving off in the direction of Windmill Point.

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An instructor, William Mullen, is on the grounds daily from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon and from 6 to 9 in the evening. He keeps order and gives instruction in games. The grounds have no apparatus whatever and the league

PEMBROKE

On Monday evening will be a stereoscopic lecture on "The Land of the Midnight Sun" in the Methodist church by the Rev. C. G. Johnson, who is himself a native of Norway and personally acquainted with Dr. Nansen, the northern explorer.

Julius W. Monroe camp S. of V. Auxiliary has decided to have a float in the Pembroke parade.

WHITMAN

The warrant issued by Justice of the Peace Marshall Wilbur of Brockton for a special town meeting on July 19 has been posted.

The state highway commission has a gang of men repairing the state road on Temple street, between West street and the Brockton line.

HANSON

At a meeting of the Hanson town committee on the Pembroke biennial celebration it was voted to appropriate \$15 for athletic committee, \$25 to transport school children and \$150 for the band. It was voted that Dr. F. S. Thomas be chairman of the committee on the float.

READING

The municipal light board will purchase the Kingman land near the plant for use for storage buildings, particularly for the storage of coal.

J. W. Morton, A. R. Kimball, P. P. Carlton and J. W. Morton in singles will represent the Meadowbrook Golf Club in the tennis tournament.

DEDHAM

Assistant Postmaster Charles P. Hoffman is spending his vacation in Brooklyn, N. Y.

ST. PAUL RAILROAD ORDERS NEW TYPE OF LOCOMOTIVES

CHICAGO—As an indication of the view the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company takes of the outlook for business in the near future, it is said it has placed additional orders for the construction of locomotives, making over 200 within the past six months.

Those locomotives are of the most powerful and modern types in use on any road and represent an investment of nearly \$4,000,000. The railway company is building a large proportion of three engines at its own shops in Milwaukee. About one half of the number are already in service and the balance will be ready in time for the movement of grain this fall, which from present indications promises to be heavy.

The engines are equipped with superheaters, a device that has recently been introduced into railway locomotives, whereby the steam in its course from the boiler to the cylinders passes through a bank of pipes in a heated chamber of the engine, thus enabling it to do more effective work.

As an illustration, a case is cited where the record of five engines of the superheated type was compared with the record of five engines of the old type with superheaters. The former showed a saving of 18 per cent in the cost of coal consumed as against the latter type in handling freight business over the same section of railway during the month of May, 1912.

A personal element also enters into this comparison, for not only will the new class of engine perform efficiently than another, but much depends upon the way an engine is handled by engineers. The company, therefore, keeps a separate record for each engine crew. After the close of the month the reports are not only examined by the officers, but are printed and posted for the information of the men. In this way they are encouraged to be as economical as possible in working their engines.

CAPT. R. H. PECK BACK IN GERMANY

WASHINGTON—President Taft approved a Senate bill Friday authorizing him to reinstate Capt. Robert H. Peck in the army, but in a memorandum expressed disapproval of the disposition to retry before congressional committees cases of dismissal duly conducted with entire propriety before legally constituted courts martial.

Captain Peck was convicted and dismissed several years ago after he had preferred charges against a superior officer that proved groundless. The President said there were certain circumstances surrounding the charges and trial that "perhaps justify a recommendation without criticism of the court martial that recommended sentence."

USURERS AGREE TO QUIT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Efforts of the Russell Sage foundation and other New York societies to put the usurious money lenders out of business have apparently been crowned with success. A law passed by the last Legislature has been sustained by the courts, and the money lenders, after a formal meeting to discuss the situation, have agreed to close out all their loans at the legal rate of interest and shut up shop.

Final efforts were made by the 54 companies represented to collect their outstanding loans at the old rates before quitting. Arrests came in such rapid succession, however, that the efforts at collection were quickly suspended.

WEBSTER

Chaubunagungamaug tribe, I. O. R. M., has elected Carl P. Koerner prophet, Alfred Dutram sachem, Oscar Ostberg senior sagamore, Joseph Goin junior sagamore. They have elected as delegates to the state convention in New Bedford, Edward Brodeur and James Laporte.

The following committees have been elected for the harvest festival of the Grange, which is to occur the last part of September: Cooperative farm exhibit, the Rev. Frederick D. Thayer, Frank A. Putnam, I. Harold Easterbrook, Mrs. George B. Truell and Mrs. George B. Williams; entertainment, Walter H. Paine, George L. Penniman, George A. Gould, Miss Alice M. Arnold and Miss Helen G. Jacobs.

NEEDHAM

Amos Hammersley has bought the Elizabeth Thorpe estate on Hillside avenue, Needham Heights.

Henry Hart of Hunnewell street sails for Europe next Tuesday and will visit his birthplace in England while there.

HOLBROOK

The Braintree Lawn Improvement Society holds a lawn party on the field of M. L. Sullivan, near the Braintree line, this afternoon and evening.

Norfolk lodge, K. P., and Laurel temple, P. S., holds an outing at Glen Echo park of Stoughton this afternoon and evening.

THOUSANDS DRAFTED FOR PICKET DUTY IN MEAT STRIKE MOVE

Determined that the sale of meat and chickens shall cease entirely, several thousand campaigners in the West End have delegated pickets for duty in that district before the stores open after sunset today. Anticipating disturbances extra details of police will be quartered there.

Mrs. Eva Hoffman is to place the grievances of the women before Mayor Fitzgerald Monday and it is expected that some action will be taken by the city council. Men interested in Jewish affairs are to assist the women in conducting the movement, it is said, and within a few days a call is to be issued to all the rabbis and to every officer of the congregations requesting them to join the campaign.

The new method will be a direct appeal to every member of the Jewish household to sign a pledge, promising not to eat meat for a certain length of time.

According to a prominent Hebrew resident who is the prime mover in the new movement to aid the women, there is to be formed one large permanent organization with a number of young men's and young women's auxiliaries.

ROYALISTS SAID TO GAIN SOLDIERS

(By the United Press)

LISBON—The republican troops sent to Brazanza to fight the Portuguese royalists are reported to have joined the enemy. The republican government has decided not to shoot captured royalists as originally intended but probably will send them to penal colonies in Africa.

NEW YORK—A Madrid, Spain, message to the New York Herald says that press despatches from the frontier say that Captain Concio, the Royalist leader, with 700 men, is now at Valencia, the garrison of which place is preparing to receive an attack.

A band of monarchists composed of Lisbon society youths appeared at Carrequeira, about 12 miles from Lisbon, and attempted to provoke a rising. A detachment of troops with artillery was despatched in pursuit.

MR. BRYCE LOOKS FOR LOWER WOOL

NEW YORK—A Melbourne, Australia, special cable despatch to the New York Sun says that the Right Hon. James Bryce, the British ambassador at Washington, speaking at a banquet at the chamber of commerce, said there was a great prospect of a substantial reduction in the American tariff.

One of the first items, he said, was likely to be that in regard to wool. He would not be surprised if quite a substantial reduction were made which would increase considerably the volume of the Australian exports to the United States.

JUDGE ARCHBALD TO SET TRIAL DATE

WASHINGTON—Impeachment of Judge Robert W. Archbald of the commerce court in the Senate will depend as to date largely upon the preference expressed by the jurist.

The impeachment papers, prepared by the House employees on Friday will be submitted to the Senate as soon as that body disposes of the Lorimer election case.

No decision has been reached by senators as to who shall preside over the Senate, sitting in trial. The task is laborious, necessitating a careful study of precedents and law.

PAN-AMERICAN LANDS PLAN EXHIBITS FOR CONGRESS OF SOUTH

Sister Republics Determine
to Install Displays in
Building in Washington
for Nation's Visitors

DIPLOMATS ASSIST

WASHINGTON—Central and South American republics are taking steps to install government exhibits in the permanent exposition of the Southern Commercial Congress in the Southern building in this city. This was announced today by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, president, and Dr. C. J. Owens, managing director of the congress. The congress has provided for state exhibits in the exposition from the 16 southern states and some of these displays have been installed.

The plan to obtain exhibits from the Pan-American republics originated with the officials of the congress. They brought the project to the attention of the state department and the Pan-American Union. Mr. Knox, secretary of state, and Mr. Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, gave their cordial support to the plan, and are now working with the congress to get the exhibits as soon as possible. Secretary Knox has addressed a letter to diplomatic representatives of the United States in these countries, asking them to cooperate with officials of the Pan-American republics in all affairs concerning the exhibits. In a letter to Senator Fletcher, Mr. Barrett says:

"I am in sympathy with the purposes and plans of the Southern Commercial Congress, especially in reference to the exhibit which it desires to hold in its building in Washington."

Ambassadors and ministers of the Pan-American countries resident in Washington have taken up the exhibit question with their respective governments.

It is planned to have all these exhibits installed in the permanent exposition hall before the fifth annual convention of the congress, which will be held in Mobile, Ala., coincident with the opening of the Panama canal in the fall of 1913. Many of the diplomatic representatives of the Pan-American republics in Washington will be on the program of the Mobile convention.

Participation of the Pan-American republics in the permanent exposition and the Mobile convention will have two important international results, said officials of the congress today. It will bring these countries into direct touch with the work the southern commercial congress is doing to increase the export and import trade between the republics and the United States, in which the Panama canal will be a great factor, and it will afford the thousands of visitors to Washington, many of them from foreign countries, an opportunity to see something of the resources and products of the Pan-American countries, as shown by their exhibits in the exposition.

ENGINEERS' TRIP STOPS NO WORK

Port development work will go on just the same with Frank W. Hodgdon, engineer of the port directors, in Central America as it will in the public works department with Commissioner Louis K. Rourke on a leave of absence in the same country, says Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the directors, in reply to Mayor Fitzgerald's criticism of the engineer's absence.

The mayor said Mr. Hodgdon should not have been permitted to leave here to do government boundary work in Costa Rica.

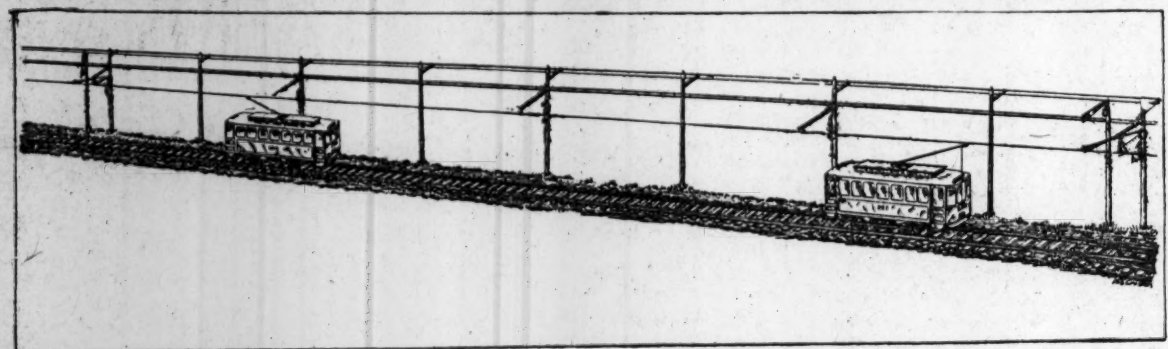
"When we procured the services of Mr. Hodgdon," said Mr. Bancroft, "he had been appointed a member of the commission for work in Central America and he was employed by us with the understanding that he would be allowed to carry out that work. As the work of the engineering department has been laid out with a view to his absence at this time, the work will go on without delay."

NEW YORK PRINTERS ELECT

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The annual convention of the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York state, which closed Friday with the selection of this city as the 1912 meeting place, elected these officers: President, Thomas L. Fitzgerald, Albany; first vice-president, Patrick J. Mooney, New York; second vice-president, Peter J. Brady, Glendale; third vice-president, Thomas J. Carroll, New York; fourth vice-president, M. E. Murphy, New York; sixth vice-president, John L. Hartnett, Troy; seventh vice-president, John H. Mallin, Ft. Edward; eighth vice-president, Jeremiah T. Carey, Albany; secretary-treasurer, David A. Walsh, New York.

LINE EXTENDED TO MOUNTAINS

AUTOMATIC FUSEE IS DESIGNED TO SUPPLEMENT RAILWAY BLOCK SYSTEM



Section of track having two turnouts, perhaps a mile apart—Car at right has passed into section already occupied, disregarding signal.

The fusees, placed 500 feet apart, are arranged to drop from their cases on the poles and light automatically when the car passes five feet beyond the block signal, illuminating every foot of track between the adjoining turnouts or stations. The cases in which the fusees are enclosed are indicated under the arm projecting from every other post indicated in the diagram.

Any means calculated to minimize the likelihood of accidents on railroads is important from every standpoint, for, whereas the block system in use at present has proven its worth, there is still felt the need of striving for perfection of safety devices. In this connection the claims advanced for the new automatic fusee, described in the following article, are highly interesting, as its aim is to guarantee safety from collisions on both steam and electric railroads when it is used as an auxiliary to the present block signal arrangements for the protection of trainmen and passengers.

EVEN as railroad and street car traffic increases in volume, so the demand for greater speed becomes a problem that transportation managers find it no easy task to solve when the safeguarding of the public must naturally be the first consideration.

There have been many improvements in appliances for the avoidance of collisions. Semaphore signals of various kinds have lessened accidents. By day, as well as by night, preventive agencies are now at work along the railroad track; the vigilance of engineer and train crew has been increased to a point where human effort apparently works satisfactorily in cooperation with certain automatic devices.

But there is one agency for the prevention of accidents that still needs to be automatic in its operation before it is fully capable of doing that for which it is intended. The fusee has long been a trusted means in the hands of the train-

men to warn either against an approaching train or a train following immediately after. In case a train is delayed at a station, and it is known that another train is approaching that section, the exploding of the hand fusee and the light are warnings not to proceed. It has been said by railroad men for years that if only these fusees could be set off automatically an immense step would have been taken toward complete safety in transportation. Evidently something concrete has been accomplished in that direction of late in the perfecting of a device which, according to certain experts, constitutes exactly such a preventive means as has been wanted.

It is not meant that the new automatic fusee now emerging from its experimental stage shall supplant the block system, but as an auxiliary to that system, it is said to form an almost perfect guarantee against collisions. For whenever a semaphore is thrown to the danger point a fusee located at a point just beyond the semaphore where it can be plainly seen both by passenger and trainmen is put into operation if the train approaching from behind passes five feet beyond the block signal. Thus, in the most intense fog or in stormy weather every semaphore signal is expected to be so effective as to almost eliminate rear-end collisions from the domain of railroad.

The automatic fusee system is so arranged that the fusees drop from their cases on the poles and light automatically every foot of track between the adjoining turnouts or stations.

There will be two ways of furnishing the power for setting off the automatic fusees electrically—from a current taken from the track or from a wire stretching along the track. In either case the

operation of the fusee itself is the same. While this newer method for warning train crews of impending danger is in a fair way to establish its usefulness, according to those responsible for the invention, the hand fusees still occupy the field as an essential part of railroad equipment. Travelers, no doubt, often have witnessed how at one time or another trains are halted at night because another train is not far ahead. The brilliant light of the fusee, dropped to the track, evidences that the path is not clear for traffic. But few persons understand how this warning signal is operated. At a time of transition, when the automatic fusee enters upon the scene and asks a hearing it is interesting to take a look at the article that it is designed to supplant.

In the first place, the present fusee looks a good deal like a large fire-cracker or a sky-rocket. It is a pasteboard tube, 14 inches long and seven inches in diameter. The inside of the tube consists of a mechanism that operates rather like a safety match—there has to be contact between the chemical material and a surface. The moment the trainman is ready to give his warning signal he touches a cap, which is released. Then the fusee is thrown to the track, the red light burns brightly, and the trainman has done his duty.

Chemicals similar to those used in the hand fusee will be employed in the automatic contrivance, but the release of the illuminating factors is somewhat different.

If all that is claimed for this invention can be accomplished it is quite certain that a new safety appliance of merit has arrived. It is said that it works to equal advantage with an electric car track or that of the steam railroad.

CONVENTIONS BRING \$400,000 TO INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS—Statistics compiled by L. H. Lewis, manager of the convention and publicity bureau of the Commercial Club, for the six months ending June 30, show that 92 conventions with a total outside attendance of approximately 25,000 persons were held in Indianapolis in that period. The average time each convention was in session was three days. With these figures as a basis the convention and publicity bureau believes that approximately \$400,000 was spent in Indianapolis by convention visitors, says the News.

There is a difference of opinion as to what amount each convention visitor will spend in a day, but Mr. Lewis figured that between \$5 and \$6 was spent each day a visitor was in the city. There is no way the exact amount may be determined, because many convention visitors arrive a few days in advance, while others remain for a day or two after the convention has adjourned. This is true of the number of visitors attracted by each convention, for invariably there are persons in attendance who fail to register. The convention and publicity bureau, however, obtained the figures from the best available sources. They show that the number of conventions held in May exceeded that of any other month. The number for each month is as follows: January, 20; February, 8; March, 11; April, 12; May, 26 and June, 15.

In its investigations the bureau found trained in that branch; but in the smaller communities it falls to the lot of the desk clerk.

In her little city, the children flocked to her, especially at 4 o'clock, when school was out. Hello—hello! There they come. First, here is little Miss Dismal-Doleful. She wants a nice, tearful book to make her cry. Here is little Miss Artificial Curly; she wants a sweet Elsie book. Don't crowd! Don't push! There is little Mr. Scared-to-Death. He has never been before. We must find him a good book. There comes Buster Brown. He wants a broncho-busting book. Steady, steady, here comes little Johnny Jump-up. What does he want? Nothing, but something doing. And there is something doing, but it is not on intellectual lines. How well that beautiful poem of Sam Walter Foss' explains conditions! There is a necessity of

"Separating Tom and Billy as they climb in deadly fight, Giving lavatory treatment to the little hand that smears With the soil of crusted strata laid by 'immortal years.'"

In sober earnest, did ever one of my readers know a child to voluntarily wash his hands before handling a book?

Because of this work with the children, the library assistant was invited to attend the meetings of the Children's Round Table. Just think of it! Three times a year to be invited to sit at the feet of really, truly children's librarians and hear their wise discussions on how they had impelled the budding thought into paths of righteousness. The little desk clerk was very still at these learned gatherings. She had such a sneaking sense of guilt when she considered the condition of her books; of the brightness and newness of the covers of those that were really worth while, and of the dirtiness and raggedness of the covers of "Buffalo Bill." Yes, she even wondered if human-nature in her city was so much below that of others; for she could not give her boys histories and science; she could not give her girls classics and poetry. Her courage and enthusiasm waned. However, she remembered that when she was at school she had learned the definition of that part of speech called euphony. It was a "harmonious arrangement of sounds." Instantly she revived, and after that day, stretching the meaning of the word a little, she called upon the Children's Round Table her Euphony club. The bona fides sounded well!

No Lack of Good Books

From what has already been written one might make the deduction that the library was not a useful factor in the community, that it was not fulfilling its proper functions. The newspapers help one to form this conclusion. Recently, they have stated that libraries were store-houses for a vast amount of unscientific and obsolete material. Just how far is this true? Her own library, which is considered one of the best in the state, does contain good reference books, good historical books and a fair amount of standard fiction. These good books would do their work if other books did not make the public oblivious to them. The ranks of the former class of books remain constant. The ranks of the latter need no admonition from Roosevelt on the ground of slow multiplication; like pernicious insects they increase rapidly. They are doubly harmful. Not only because they are strong in numbers, but because they are dangerously attractive.

Who is responsible for placing these books in the public libraries? The trustees. Now the library, as you good taxpayers all know, is governed by a committee. This committee is composed of certain leading citizens who know nothing or practically nothing about the library's working needs; but the phrase sounds well, "I am trustee of our library." Some hold the office from habit, some through prestige and some by "pull." Not only do they use the city appropriation for useless fiction, but they are ever too ready to spend \$15 on a set of books on "Architecture During the Mosaic Age" and to turn down the humble petition of a workingman for "How to Grow Fruit Trees," costing \$1.25. These trustees, therefore, are not practical.

As time sped on, the little desk clerk found that they were also impractical in

that while there were several good paying conventions held during the period that the amount of money spent by the visitors, as compared with other similar periods, was not quite as large. This is a difficult matter to determine and is one largely of personal opinion. No statistics have ever been kept before in Indianapolis and considerable difficulty was experienced in compiling the figures on that account.

The convention and publicity bureau began full operations May 1 and has met with no small degree of success. Possibly the crowning achievement of its work for the first year was the obtaining of the national conservation congress that will be held Oct. 1 to 4, inclusive. This meeting is expected to attract thousands of visitors to Indianapolis. Other conventions, obtained for Indianapolis for 1913 are the Indiana G. A. R. encampment, Northern Indiana Teachers' Association, Ben Franklin Clubs of America, Indiana apple show, National District Heating Association and the State Jewelers Association.

More than 75 invitations to organizations to meet here have been issued by the bureau. The question of selecting a convention city is usually placed in the hands of a committee that meets after the convention has adjourned. For that reason it is not known how many of the invitations that have been extended will be accepted.

other directions. It happened in this way. Christmas came. It found her desk laden with gifts. These she very thankfully accepted, regardless of the fact that her cynical brother remarked that, "They were giving in to her to work her for a book." However, Christmas meant more this year, for it led to the New Year, and on Jan. 1 the trustees were to vote on her promised raise. Her salary had been \$6 per week, \$25 per month, her hours being from 1 p. m. to 10 p. m. For faithful work she naturally expected an increase—sufficient to give her a living wage. Right here, the little desk clerk met with a surprise. The heavens opened and sent this thunderbolt! The gentlest, kindest member of the board quietly informed her, after many ahems, that the trustees valued her, that she was capable and efficient; but owing to complaints, they would be unable to recommend a higher wage. Astounded, she asked the nature of the complaints. The answer was that she had been impertinent. Through the most zealous coddling of her conscience, she remembered that she had told an eminent divine who was working on a thesis about local government, that his point of view was wrong; that he did not emphasize the only form of government which was worth while, that is, self-government. Alas, this was not the offense.

She was told that one and one half years previous she had in some way (the complainant couldn't just remember how) injured a venerable gentleman's feelings. For this she must be punished. The little desk clerk's mouth quivered. She felt sure that she had not merited this rebuke. She had always prided herself on courtesy. However, looking at the stern and set face of her accuser, she knew that protests would be in vain. Desperate and disheartened, she finally said:

"Last year I gave out 50,000 books—one complaint! As I have no thanks for the 49,999?"

Social Conditions Factor

Her words fell on barren ground. However, that lesson did more for the evolution of the soul of that desk clerk than would have all the preaching till doom's day; it threw such a great light on economic conditions.

As I have said, she was not very old, she was not very prim, and she was a pleasure-loving girl. During the course of her work, she had fallen into the habit of selecting reading for a wealthy and prosperous gentleman. By degrees, as if in appreciation of her kindness, he commenced to offer her attentions. These soon became marked. Beautiful gifts arrived for her anonymously. His invitations became more urgent. Alas! it was the same old story. She discovered he was married. Today, that little desk clerk trembles when she realizes her escape from his continued and insinuating addresses. The thought has come to her many times, that if her life had not been so carefully guarded; that if she had not been given free board at home; would her fate have been in any way different from that of her less fortunate sisters? Think of her salary!—\$6 per week, which never could be called a decent living wage.

Who is to be at the bottom of such social conditions? The upright citizen, the straight-laced deacon and the pious minister, her employers, walk serenely on, shaking their heads and pondering on such apparently unsolvable problems.

What more need be said. The confessions have been made. Sometimes after long and strenuous days occupied with these and similar problems, she wonders if the work is really worth while. Then, as she walks to her home in the clear, cool star-light, an answer comes to her and she realizes that she has met her problem for she thanks God as she remembers the words of the Master:

"Whatsoever ye do unto the least of these, ye do unto me."

POTATOES CHEAPER IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO—Vegetables of all kinds are selling 50 per cent lower than the price quoted a year ago. The potato crop is unprecedented this year, and as a result there has been a big drop in price to the consumer. Potatoes which sold at \$5.25 a barrel a year ago may now be obtained here for \$2.75 a barrel.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

SOUTH STATION RESTAURANT

ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving at or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 800 people; all modern conveniences. J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

OAK GROVE CREAMERY CO. RESTAURANT

Opp. Berkeley Bldg. 431-437 Boylston St. Unsurpassed Table—Our Own Pastry Goods—Lunch Room Up One Flight—Elevator—Open 11.30 to 3 daily.

Cafe de Paris

RESTAURANT FRANCAISE 12 HAVILAND STREET. Near Cor. Mass. Ave. and Boylston St. BOSTON, MASS.

Family and Party Dinners

Combination Breakfasts...25c Table d'Hôte Luncheon...25c Table d'Hôte Dinner...50c

Special Sunday Dinners

12:30 to 7:30 P. M. WEDNESDAY EVENINGS 5:30 to 7:30

A LA CARTE SERVICE

SEATTLE, WASH.

MARION CAFE AND BAKERY

"Where TILKUMS Dine" 520 Second Avenue CHRISTIE & SCHILPIN, Props.

CAFE LAFAYETTE

FRENCH RESTAURANT ROOMS and BOARD 1128 Boylston Street Opp. Museum Tel. 5093-J. B. BOSTON

Acorn Lunch

Room 144 TREMONT ST. (Over St. Clair's) Luncheon, 11 to 3. Reasonable prices. Prompt service.

THE ROMA

is now serving high-class HOME COOKING In addition to its famous Italian Spaghetti, Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner. Table d'Hôte and a la Carte Service. 221 S. Wabash Ave., CHICAGO. NO LIQUORS SERVED.

Steak, Chicken & Fish Dinners

Also a la carte service. Special attention given to parties. Rooms. SLEEPER'S RESTAURANT REVERE BEACH, MASS. Phone 70 Revere. O. H. BROWN, Prop.

STATUE TO VIKING CHIEF UNVEILED BY FARGO PEOPLE

FARGO, N. D.—Hundreds of former residents of northern Europe attended the unveiling of a statue of Rollo, the Viking chieftain of a thousand years ago, in the park here Friday.

The statue, which is a replica of that unveiled June 5, 1911, at Rouen, France, was presented by that city to America. H. G. Maugras, secretary of the French embassy at Washington, represented the French government. Mr. Maugras is a native of Normandy, where the followers of Rollo settled after the siege of Paris in 911.

The statue was accepted by Mayor W. D. Sweet in behalf of Fargo and by Gov. John Burke in behalf of the state of North Dakota. Representative L. B. Hanna spoke as official representative of President Taft. The unveiling ceremony itself was entrusted to Miss Hortense Gharst of Fargo.

The unveiling was held in connection with the eleventh biennial sengerfest of the Norwegian singers of America and the sons and daughters of Norway.

TOWN ASKS FOR COLLEGE BUILDING

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Old South Georgia College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, erected in 1879 by voluntary subscriptions from the people of Thomasville, will pass back to the original owners and be used as a public school building, if the bill introduced by Judge Hopkins becomes a law.

The original owners of the building executed a deed in 1880 to the University of Georgia, expecting an annual appropriation from the state for maintaining and supporting the school as a branch of the state university. The property was accepted, and for several years it was used and the appropriation necessary for its support was made.

The state has recently abandoned care of the school, and the citizens of Thomasville, through its board of education, have expended, since 1901, \$8192 for insurance, repairs and betterments.

WINNING HIS WAY

"To what do you attribute your first start on the road to success?" asked the interviewer.

The self-made man pondered. "I think," said he, "it must have been due to the fact that when I was a boy I laughed louder at the boss' jokes than any of the other fellows in the office."—San Francisco Examiner.

CONFESSIONS OF AN ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN SHED LIGHT ON WORK

Strengthening of the Fiction-Habit Throughout America in Its Bearing on Selection of Books for the Reading Public a Tendency Apparently Needing Correction

BEST BOOKS GET LESS ATTENTION

Few persons, it is likely, have a better opportunity to see the actual conditions in public library work than does the assistant librarian, or desk clerk, whose duties bring her into actual touch with the reading public as well as the officials under whom she serves. And seldom, perhaps, has the scope of her duties been indicated more clearly, the difficulties of her task brought out with greater emphasis, and the conclusions she reaches from personal experience and observation set forth more frankly than in the following article. It is calculated to prove helpful to those in charge of public libraries as well as informative to the patrons of these institutions.

BY GAIL LOWELL

IT was nearing 9 o'clock on Saturday night.

There had been a long, busy week in one of the little Carnegie libraries near New York city. Preparations for closing were being made, when the cataloguer emerged from her work-room and asked the desk clerk if she would file a few cards.

With a cheery response, she started her belated task. Her last card read "Confessions." She glanced at the catalogue, Confessions—confessions—confessions—of all kinds and sorts. Still, there seemed to be some lack. A thought flashed to her mind, and that night she started the "Confessions of an Assistant Librarian."

In the first place the little desk clerk was not very old, she was not very wise, and she did not know the world very well; but she was strong and happy and glad to serve. Her cheeks were round and her smile was ready. Indeed, if the whole truth were told, she wondered if her cheeks weren't too round, and at one time she rather longed for a sweet, spirituelle look, forgetting it was very pleasant to be "a sound little pippin."

When she first found herself at the public desk, she little realized her tasks with their opportunities. Somebody once must have realized them, for he has written the following lines:—

"See the people seeking wisdom from the four winds ever blown to her. For they know there is no knowledge known to mortals but is known to her, How they throng to her, all empty, etc., etc."

And these were exactly the conditions. Card catalogues, indexes, prepared lists on variegated papers, club recommendations, all amount to, naught. They

sound well in theory, but it is the personal interest, the personal touch that is demanded.

Asking the Desk Clerk

Pray tell! When your small son first became interested in aeroplanes, to whom did he first confide? His mother? His school teacher? Oh, no! He dropped into the library and asked the desk clerk "how to make 'em."

When your aspiring sister-in-law was invited to speak before the Daughters of the American Revolution, of whom did she ask help? Her ex-college professors? Oh, no! She asked the desk clerk for a series of articles on the subject.

Ah, yes—you noticed your good wife becoming a little more portly. She stepped on the scales and found she had gained 15 pounds. To whom, desperate, did she apply for anti-fat measures? Ask the desk clerk!

Last week, your minister preached a strong sermon on socialism. Who sent him an annotated list of the best books on the subject? His ministers' club? Ask the desk clerk!

Old Captain Saunders reads a notice about "one of the boys" in yesterday's paper. He thinks he would like to know more about Fifth regiment, Company D. Who goes through the dusty old war records for him? His landlady? Ask the desk clerk!

Your lawyer needs some official lists on the town's records in the land-bounded dispute. To whom does he apply for aid? The city surveyors? Ask the desk clerk!

And you, yourself; last week you came home from work and felt like reading. To whom did you send for

"rattling good story?" Your neighbor? Ask the desk clerk!

I think that poetic librarian summarized pretty well when he said, "She feeds 'em and she leads 'em, and beguiles 'em with sweet guile, And wounds 'em with her 2-cent fine and heals 'em with her smile."

Oh, that smile! Somebody once asked why library stack-shelves were always made so close and high. The reply given was that it enabled the attendants to retire from the public gaze to rest their faces from that smile.

Growth of Fiction Reading

To turn from jest to earnest. Does the average citizen commence to realize the conditions in his public library? Does he realize that there is a very serious problem for him to meet? That is, the fiction habit. I know of no other name to call it. Last year fully 75 per cent of the books circulated throughout the country was fiction.

Fiction has not the same meaning today as in the last century. It is not literature. It is usually the cheapest, flashiest sort of writing, very often bordering upon the sensuous. Unfortunately, it is read by the very people to whom it is most injurious! The immature boy, the love-lorn maid and persons of the idle middle-class feed upon this form of dissipation.

The municipality has not yet supplied a public institution for dispensing food for physical dissipation in the line of stimulants and intoxicating drinks. Why then should it allow the public library to be turned into an institution for satisfying and fostering mental dissipation? The ever-prevailing excuse is given that the readers need fiction to rest their minds. After three years of solid observation, the little desk clerk wonders if they really have any minds to rest.

This "resting the mind" often leads to very serious results. Examples are only too many. Last year the wife of one of the leading merchants in the community daily read one or two of the latest novels. That winter her two oldest boys were taken before the juvenile court for petty crimes. It is a sweeping statement to attribute this to fiction intoxication; but one cannot help knowing that if part of that time had been spent in guarding and guiding those young children, their slates would have remained clean.

What the Children Like

Let us turn to the younger generation of readers. If one reads a library paper or a library journal, he is sure to find children's work in boldest type. In the large cities this work is given over to the attendants scientifically

Cann's Sea Food

228 Mass. Av. Tel. 1967-L. B. & B. Making a specialty serving cooked Sea Food, including Oysters, Clams, Scallops, Fish in many varieties. Live and boiled Lobsters, Live Lobster Meat, cooked Lobster Meat. Special attention to orders put up to take out. Telephone us and we will reserve you a table.

A SPECIALTY

Broiled Live Lobster, Drawn Butter, French Fried Potatoes, Dry Toast, 60c

WHEN IN SEATTLE VISIT

MARYLAND DAIRY 109 Columbia St. and 503 Third Avenue, SEATTLE, WASH.

The St. James Cafe

241-243 HUNTINGTON AVE. Near Massachusetts Avenue. FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUISINE. A BACK BAY CAFE. MODERN, UNIQUE, HOMELIKE. Music evenings and Sunday afternoon. Huyler's Chocolates and Bon Bons.

When in Chicago

Dainty Home Cooked Meals may be had at Carrieabie Table d'Hôte Luncheon 50c Shop No. 81 East Madison St. Business Luncheon, 40c

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NORUMBEGA PARK AUBURNDALE-ON-THE-CHARLES Music at Lunch, Dinner and After Theater—A Seven-piece Orchestra.

The Consignors Union

43 WINTER STREET Lunch 11 to 3 Afternoon Tea 3 to 5 Home-Made Bread, Cake, Pies, Etc., Served on and Sale.

CHICAGO THE GARDEN INN

144 So. Wabash Ave., cor. of Adams THE DUTCH GARDEN 115 So. Dearborn St., near Monroe Convenient for shoppers desiring cafeteria lunch.

SHOOSHAN'S

LARGEST RESTAURANT IN BACK BAY AN UP-TO-DATE PLACE TO DINE Quick service, excellent food, at reasonable prices. Prepared for extra business. 146 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON Massachusetts Chambers

LIBRARIANS SEEKING

WAY OF PRESERVING NEWSPAPERS ON FILE

NEW YORK—Preservation of newspaper on file in libraries and elsewhere was discussed by the committee of librarians and publishers recently in Brooklyn public library. The committee is made up of Frank P. Hill, librarian of the Brooklyn public library; Horace G. Wadlin of the Boston public library and Cedric Chivers of the Chivers Bookbinding Company of Brooklyn.

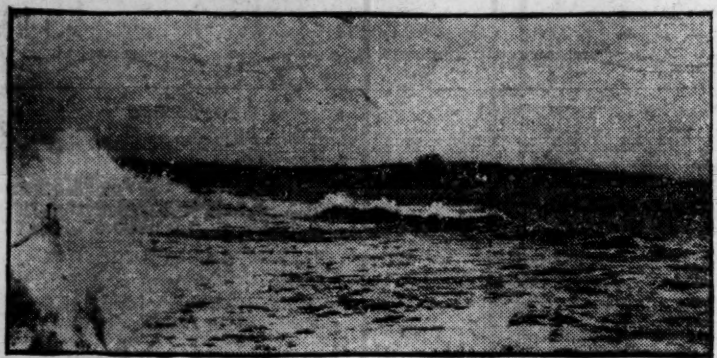
The discussion at the meeting revolved around the question of the use of a chemical solution to preserve the papers. Mr. Chivers has been making experiments with a solution known as cellulose, or celestrol. He found that newspaper printed treated with it lost brittleness and received at least 50 years' renewed life. Present day newspapers, Mr. Chivers found, decayed more quickly than those printed before the sulphide process was introduced in papermaking. Paper in which a high percentage of rag was used showed more preservative qualities. The discussion narrowed down to the practicability of newspapers using a fine grade of paper for file copies and for the use of libraries.

Mr. Chivers recommended that papers for filing be bound as quickly as possible and the edges dipped in cellulose, for he said oxidation always began at the edges. For the preservation of papers entirely the cost would be prohibitive, he said, for it would cost \$25 to preserve one entire copy of a Sunday edition. F. D. Caruthers, assistant to the business manager of The World, thought at first that the printing of some copies on good grade paper was impracticable, but after discussing the matter with Mr. Gunnison he thought it could be done in all editions except the Sunday paper.

The expense of a good grade rag paper was a stumbling block, but Mr. Hill read this from a report by Arthur D. Little, chemist of the American Paper and Pulp Publishers Association:

"Sulphite and soda fiber, if thoroughly well cooked and carefully bleached, are probably nearly, and perhaps quite, as permanent as rag stock." So it was decided to write to Mr. Little and find out what the price of such a paper, as compared to rag paper, would be, and whether it was practicable for the use for which it was intended. The committee will hold another meeting soon.

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN



Surf scene on North Shore of Massachusetts, where salt water bathers find conditions ideal for this pastime

NEW England abounds in beautiful bits of smooth sandy beaches where lovers of salt water bathing spend much of the summer season in this enjoyable pastime.

Swampscott is on the eastern division of the Boston & Maine railroad, 13 miles distant from Boston and is one of the loveliest places on the North Shore of Massachusetts. The inlet formerly known as Nalant bay, but now generally called Swampscott bay, is beautiful at all times and in all seasons. Along its shores lies the town of Swampscott. Upon the rocky heights and among the partially wooded hills in the background and the jutting headlands on either hand are scattered beautiful residences, as well as the picturesque habitations of the people who live there the year around.

The first white man who settled in Swampscott appears to have been Francis Ingalls, a tanner. He came with the little band of five who arrived, according to common opinion, on a June day in 1623, three years after the settlement of Salem by Roger Conant.

Here is situated the New Ocean house, one of the most select summer hotels in New England, at which there are accommodations for nearly 300 people. The patronage of this hotel is exclusive and includes some of the best known people in the country.

The Lincoln house, situated on a neck of land and almost completely surrounded by water, is the other hotel of prominence at Swampscott. There is always a cool spot somewhere on the piazzas of the Lincoln house. Swampscott is a charming place for a week-end or a season's stay.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

People from all over New England attended the formal opening of the Mt. Washington hotel at Bretton Woods a week ago today. Following the time-honored custom, hundreds of guests assembled on the lawn and verandas at noon, and as the Governor's salute of 13 guns was fired the stars and stripes were unfurled and Charles M. Floyd of Manchester, former Governor of New Hampshire, declared the hotel officially open. Music by an orchestra and brief addresses by guests followed. William S. Kenney, manager of the hotel, held what constituted an informal reception all day long. It is planned to keep the Mt. Washington open until Oct. 1.

The Twin Mountain house has been improved inside and outside by H. B. Barron, manager, and is one of the most attractive places in the White Mountain region, being surrounded by memories of the olden days. Extensive additions have been made to the Wehle library, located at the Twin Mountain house.

Many Bostonians are staying at the Eastman house, North Conway.

REVERE HOUSE REOPENED

The famous Revere house in Boston has been rebuilt, and on July 1 was again thrown open to the public after a long season of inactivity. Years ago the Revere house was quite generally considered the best hotel in the country, catering to such notable personages as the Prince of Wales, Jenny Lind, President Grant, Daniel Webster and many others.

Capt. R. A. Harrison, the present proprietor, is endeavoring to make the hotel compare favorably in point of service and equipment with what it was in the regime of Parson Stevens. In order to celebrate the opening fittingly a special musical program and banquet were prepared. The menu, an unusually graceful and dignified affair, was executed by George E. Damon Company of Boston. It is an eight-page folder with a heavy cover, exquisitely arranged and printed in soft colors, and contains many engravings of historic scenes associated with the Revere house and its vicinity.

NEW C. P. R. BOOKLETS

The Canadian Pacific railway has just issued two beautiful booklets in colors—"The Challenge of the Mountains" and "Resorts in the Canadian Rockies," which F. R. Perry, general agent, 332 Washington street, Boston, will mail to any address on receipt of four cents in stamps.

SEVEN HOURS ON THE OCEAN

A most charming salt water day-light and moonlight outing trip is offered by the Eastern Steamship Corporation. The International line coastwise service enables passengers to enjoy a daylight trip of about seven hours on the Atlantic ocean. The entire distance traveled being near the land, many views of the beautiful coast scenery are presented. The steamships, leaving Boston at 9 a. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, are due in Portland at 4 p. m. Tourists may leave Portland at 7 p. m. on the Portland and Boston line steamer and be due in Boston the following morning. Those desiring to do so may remain in Portland over night and leave there at 8 a. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sat-

urdays, and arrive in Boston at 3 p. m.

TOURS UNDER ESCORT

On July 16 and July 30 four tours under escort to Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, the Thousand Islands, taking in the St. Lawrence river, the beautiful Lachine rapids, Montreal and Quebec, Lake Champlain, Lake George and Saratoga Springs will be run by the Marsters tours. On July 29 a delightful tour to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Yarmouth, Digby and Charlottetown will start from Boston, and on July 27 an opportunity will be given to visit the Green Mountains and the islands of Lake Champlain, journeying to Montreal, Quebec and the Saguenay river, including the Falls of Montmorency and the famous shrine Sainte Anne de Beaufort. On July 16 and 27 there will be a trip to the White mountains and on July 16, 23, 24 and 30 a thousand mile cruise on the St. Lawrence river. George E. Marsters, 248 Washington street, Boston, will send his illustrated and descriptive magazine Travel upon application.

MANY GUESTS AT WENTWORTH

The Wentworth, at New Castle (Portsmouth), N. H., one of the most delightful summer hotels in New Hampshire, situated on an eminence overlooking the broad Atlantic on one side and Portsmouth harbor on the other, opened this year with a larger number of permanent guests than usual. This is a favorite stopping place for automobilists. The hotel is being chosen as a rendezvous for various organizations throughout the Atlantic states, opening its doors at the very first to a body of Knights Templar from Haverhill, Mass., and Portland, Me. The swimming pool is coming in for its share of attention and the golf course is in fine condition this year.

FOR EUROPEAN TRAVELERS

An interesting and valuable bit of information to the hosts of European summer tourists who must take a continental trip economically, or not at all, is that just sent out by Horace Lee Washington, United States consul at Geneva, Switzerland, through the department of commerce and labor's useful reports, says the Standard, quoting from an exchange. The item is a good one to paste in travelers' notebooks, and relates to the provision of railroad tickets in Switzerland. The large majority of American travelers, it appears, are not aware that one may procure inexpensive tickets which are good to travel any distance on most of the railways and steamers in the Swiss republic, at the will of the tourist. These tickets, it seems, are issued for 15 days and for 30 days; at a stated expense ranging from about \$7.50 to \$22, according to the class and the length of time for which the ticket is issued, which may be from 75 days to 12 months. This fact opens a vista of interesting possibilities. Of course, it is to be remembered, in comparing this with our American railway regulations, that no baggage is transported free on Swiss trains. But there is the invaluable parcel post, a practical plan by which the medium-sized and small trunks and valises may be sent quite reasonably by post.

PLEASANT SEA TRIP

Hundreds are daily taking advantage of the delightfully cool trip to Provincetown and return on the fast, safe, iron steamship Dorothy Bradford. Leaving the Bay line wharf, 400 Atlantic avenue, daily at 9 a. m. and Sundays and holidays at 9:30 a. m., this steamer, which easily accommodates 1000 persons, skirts the coast of Massachusetts bay, where its passengers enjoy the refreshing salt sea breezes and the charming scenery, passing islands, forts and bays.

CONDUCTING MODERN HOTEL

Edwin H. Lee, managing director of the Spalding hotel, Duluth, one of the most prominent hotel managers of the Northwest, who was chosen a member of the legislative committee of the Northwest Hotel Men's Association at that organization's last annual meeting, delivered an address on "System in Conducting a Modern and Successful Hotel." He said: "The hotel that gets the business during the present age has got to be a clean one. It must be clean in every sense of the word. Every objectionable feature must be eliminated." Mr. Lee also declared that the business end must be as carefully looked after and every article accounted for as in any other business. "There must be no leakage and the service must be the best obtainable."

AT HOTEL CHAMPLAIN

Hotel Champlain, Clinton county, N. Y., is only two hours by train and about three hours by motor car from Montreal, and is attracting many people from across the border. Members of the Canadian Freight Association and

ladies are spending the week here. Howard D. Hadley, president of the Miami-Quebec International Highway Association, reports that the work on the road from Rouses Point to Montreal has been started, and indications are that it may be completed this season.

GRAND TRUNK'S NEW SERVICE

A Winnipeg dispatch, received at Grand Trunk system headquarters, announces that, following an order of the board of railway commissioners, authorizing the extension of passenger service on the Grand Trunk Pacific from Hinton to Fitzhugh, a distance of 50 miles, the train service west of Edmonton on this line was altered, to take effect last Monday. Under the new schedule through morning and evening passenger trains with the latest equipment will leave Edmonton and Fitzhugh triweekly. The day trains will carry a parlor car, cafe car, and the night trains standard sleepers. The run will be made in 11 hours and 15 minutes, so that it will now be possible to reach the Yellowhead pass from Winnipeg in approximately the same time as it took to make the journey to Edmonton before the inauguration of the Grand Trunk Pacific service. This is considered the most important step in the construction of the transcontinental line which has yet been made, bringing the most picturesque section of the Rocky mountains into direct touch with eastern Canada and the rest of the world.

PROFILE HOUSE IN MOUNTAINS

The Profile House in the White mountains has been under the same control for more than 50 years, Col. C. H. Greenleaf, proprietor of Hotel Vendome, Boston, being the president of the corporation with D. B. Plumer as manager. Mr. Plumer also conducts the affairs of Hotel Green at Pasadena, Cal. The hotel was rebuilt about seven years ago and has one of the most select clientele of the resort hotels. In connection with the hotel proper there is a large cottage colony of people, among whom are Mr. and Mrs. David P. Kimball, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. White, Brookline; and Mr. and Mrs. John L. Batchelder, Miss Batchelder, Boston.

The new Corpus beach hotel at Corpus Christi, Tex., was opened to the public July 4. It is modern in every respect and is under the management of J. F. McGowan.

JAPANESE EXPLORER SEES UNKNOWN ASIA

(Special to the Monitor)
TOKIO, Japan.—Zuicho Tachibana, a Japanese, has returned after five years of exploration in some of the hitherto unexplored parts of central Asia. Mr. Tachibana undertook the journey for purposes of research. Proceeding from London to Omsk, in western Siberia, he proceeded southeast to Semipalatinsk and on to Turfan, in Sinkiang. In the course of his travels, he made his way across the Takla-Makan desert, which he describes as the worst of all the deserts of central Asia. Not a bird nor even an insect was encountered, nothing but a vast sea of sand with no sound but the wind, and nothing to break the monotony of the landscape but huge sand mountains over 12,000 feet in height. Mr. Tachibana spent some time in the neighborhood of Kashgar, in eastern Turkestan, exploring the buried cities of that locality, after which he proceeded southeast to Khotan, in the south of the same province, and so on to Tibet, passing through many regions which had been omitted by Dr. Sven Hedin.

HAY DEALERS TO MEET

KANSAS CITY.—The National Association of Hay Dealers will hold its annual convention in Kansas City July 16, 17 and 18. Kansas City is the biggest hay market in the United States.

CUSTOM REGULATIONS TRAVELERS SHOULD KNOW

Passengers on steamers bound for the United States must receive a sheet of paper containing two forms of declaration. The one in black is for citizens of the United States; the one in red for non-residents. The law provides that citizens of the United States may bring in articles valued under \$100, but there are restrictions relating to this which should be carefully noted. The following instructions are taken from the leaflet furnished by the treasury department. If in doubt regarding the meaning of any clause in the declaration or instructions the purser will explain.

Residents of the United States must declare all articles which have been obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise.

Articles taken from the United States and remodeled, repaired, or improved abroad must be declared, and the cost of such remodeling, repairing, or improving must be separately stated.

The following articles are dutiable: Household effects, including books, pictures, furniture, tableware, table linen, bed linen, and other similar articles, unless used abroad, by the owner for a period of a year or more.

Articles of any nature intended for sale, or for other persons. The following articles are free if under \$100 in value and if necessary for comfort and convenience for the purpose of the journey, and not for sale nor for other persons: Clothing. Toilet articles, such as combs, brushes, soaps, cosmetics, shaving and manicure sets, etc. Personal adornment, jewelry, etc., and cameras, musical instruments, etc. Clothing and other personal effects taken out of the United States by the passenger if not increased in value or improved in condition while abroad. If increased in value or improved in condition, they are dutiable on the cost of the repairs.

NON-RESIDENTS

Non-residents of the United States are entitled to bring in free of duty, without regard to the \$100 exemption, such articles as are in the nature of wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects, necessary and appropriate for their wear and use for the purpose of the journey and present comfort and convenience and which are not intended for other persons or for sale.

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332 Washington Street, Boston.
Ask for "Pacific Coast Tours."

TWO FINE FLIGHTS PROVE POSSIBILITIES OF GERMAN AIRSHIP

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—Two fine flights have been made by the Zeppelin airship Victoria Luise. In the first, starting from Dueseldorf, she passed Amsterdam and crossed the Zuyder Zee, and then, following the line of the Dutch and German North sea coast, finally halted at Hamburg.

It had been the intention of those on board to continue the journey to Heligoland, but in view of the unfavorable weather conditions prevailing at the time, it was found impossible to proceed. A few days were spent at Hamburg waiting for the conditions to improve, and on the first favorable opportunity a start was made for Heligoland. The airship passed over Cuxhaven and then launched out across the sea to Heligoland.

On reaching the island she dropped a bag containing letters and circled around the island several times. These are continuing her journey.

The greatest excitement was manifested on the island of Heligoland at the arrival of so strange a visitor, the population turning out practically en masse to watch the evolutions of the airship. All the school children were let out for the occasion and with the other inhabitants cheered lustily as the vessel circled round the island.

RAILROAD TO ENLARGE SHOPS

SHREVEPORT, La.—With the increase of working hours of the old force and the employment of 100 additional men, mostly skilled mechanics, it is announced that the Shreveport shops of the Kansas City Southern railroad has become the general repair point for the entire southern division of that road.

HAMBURG AMERICAN

Atlantic Service
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG

Pres. Lincoln.....July 15, 9 A.M.
Cleveland.....July 25, 9 A.M.
Kais'r Aug. 1, 11 A.M.
President Grant.....Aug. 8, 12 noon

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Express Train for Fall River Wharf Leaves Boston, South Station, at 6:00 P. M. Daily. Due New York 7:00 A. M. Returning, Leave New York, Pier 19, N. R., Foot of Warren St., 6:00 P. M. Daily.

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Steamers PURITAN and PLYMOUTH

Express Train for Fox Point Wharf Leaves Boston, South Station, at 6:40 P. M. Daily, Except Saturday. Due New York 7:00 A. M. Returning, Leave New York, Pier 19, N. R., Foot of Murray St., 6:00 P. M. Daily, Except Sundays.

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6.00 P. M. From FOSTER'S WHARF, S. S. CITY OF BANGOR and CITY OF ROCKLAND, for Bath, Gardiner, Augusta and Boothbay Harbor.

7.00 P. M. From CENTRAL WHARF, S. S. BAY STATE and RAMSOM B. FULLER, for Portland. Fare \$1.25.

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One class cabin (11.) service, \$50 upward.
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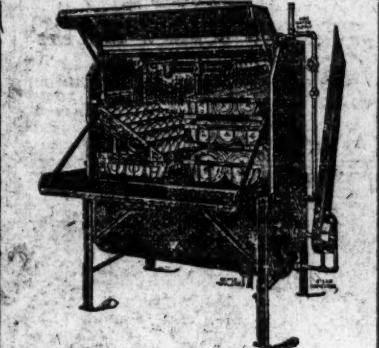
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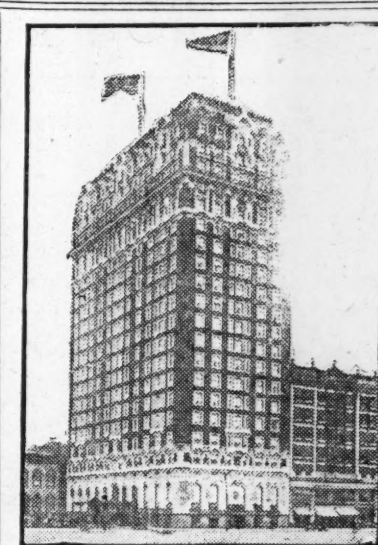
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Most beautiful location on the lake. Adjoining the new Country and Yacht Club. Golf and Tennis Tournaments. Large airy rooms with private baths. All steamers land in front of Hotel. Livery and Garage. Write for illustrated booklet and rates. JOSEPH H. MARVEL

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Fine location, facing the Lake and two blocks from the Ocean; Modern Apartments; Telephone in All Rooms; Rooms en suite with Private Bath; Steam Heat; Electric Elevator.

E. E

The Widespread and Rapidly Growing Demand for Better Things in American Newspaper Ideals and Contents

Has Come from an Awakened Public Consciousness of
the Great Influence for Good or Ill of the Daily Press

Thinking
People have clearly seen
the effect of a press which was
guided more by a desire for
popularity than by sense of its
responsibility as a public insti-
tution, and the growth of this
grasp of the situation has de-
veloped the need for a higher
sense of newspaper policy

This forward step in newspaper
making has become generally
known by the significant title of
Clean Journalism, and Clean
Journalism simply means the
publishing of a daily newspaper
which gives prominence to what
has largely heretofore been un-
published news—the good news
of the world—which takes a sane,
liberal and constructive view on
important issues and which prints
only clean and honest advertising



The Constant Aim of the Monitor

is to exert every
effort legitimate-
ly to advance
the cause for
which it stands,
and to meet the
ever - increasing
demand for a
newspaper that
is guided by
high ideals of

Service to All
Mankind



When the
Monitor was launched
some three and one-half years
ago, it was established for the
sole purpose of giving to the
world a newspaper which
should not only aim to dignify
the newspaper profession, but
which should as well serve,
while it constructively in-
formed and interested, news-
paper readers in every human
walk

The steadily increasing clientele
of the Monitor throughout the
world, and the ever-growing
support and confidence of reput-
able advertisers in its service to
them as an advertising medium,
and the place that it has taken
among representative news-
papers are the strongest evi-
dences of its public appreciation

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1912

New England Hydro-Electric Plants Vast in Potentiality

Harnessing of Streams Done With a Care to Preserve Natural Scenic Beauties While Getting Results

ALL FACTORS COUNT

THE consulting engineer of the largest electrical concern in the United States made a few years ago the significant statement that "more waterpower goes to waste annually in Massachusetts alone than is found in Niagara itself."

Had this hydro-electric expert summarized the capacities of the 120 rivers and streams available for power transmission in New England, he would have arrived at a total almost startling in volume. A recent estimate gives the horsepower produced through hydraulic pressure as 5,356,680, turning 52,827 wheels, for the whole country. And of the total horsepower, the six New England states are credited with 1,032,427, serving 10,325 wheels.

Much is being heard today about the tremendous waterpower development of the West and the Northwest; how millions of dollars are being expended in harnessing the rivers and building reservoirs from which to feed the power plants west of the Mississippi. But in the East, and in New England particularly, there has been a renewed realization of the industrial wealth hidden away, so to speak, in the watercourses. Projects are under way in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont and Maine that, when brought to completion, will add thousands of horsepower to what exists at present. Massachusetts and Rhode Island likewise are getting busy where industrial advancement is so closely allied with the obtaining of power to run the machinery at the lowest possible cost.

In a special census report by the United States government, prepared in 1908, Maine was given third place with a developed waterpower of 343,096. First in position ranked New York, the Niagara powers on the New York side contributing largely to the development of 885,862 horsepower. California came second, with a total of 466,777. As for the New England states beside Maine—Massachusetts ranked second, with New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont and Rhode Island following in the order named.

While four years ago Vermont could boast of no more than 90,672 horsepower, due to hydro-electrical generation, the Green Mountain state is preparing to challenge comparison even with Maine. It is the Deerfield river which is to be the principal source of supply, and the work now going on in the mountain districts and the lower reaches bears witness to a task in which engineering skill at its best is required.

Big Project Started

It is through the small settlement known as Peck's Mill, Vermont, where the east branch of the Deerfield river is a stream apparently insignificant, that the engineers in charge of the construction work now are building one of the greatest dams and reservoirs in the United States, and nearly all the homes there already have been removed. Across the river at this point there was formerly a small dam, furnishing old-fashioned waterpower for the mill from which the place derived its name. But as the total length of the new dam is to be 2100 feet, it will, of course, completely cover the old site.

The new storage reservoir will contain 2,400,000 cubic feet of water. To construct it a large force of men has been employed more than a year. There is now a labor camp where only 12 months ago a few houses were all that remained of the village. The camp is virtually a town now, with all that goes to the making of a temporary community where work is the consideration.

The Vermont project included the making of other dams beside the one under way at Peck's Mill. At the crest of the falls in Shelburne Falls, Mass., the Deerfield river hydro-electrical development enterprise takes in a new concrete dam, now almost completed. The long tunnel under the hill on the Gragg farm is half finished and the foundations of three power stations are well under way.

That the Peck's Mill undertaking at present is the part of the Deerfield project which centers the attention of the construction company is a fact which cannot escape the observer who makes it a point to estimate the future importance of this waterpower enterprise. Curiously enough, the Peck's Mill reservoir is not being constructed primarily for the purpose of developing power for the plants, for most of the year the Deerfield river is an imposing stream, running bank full. But in the summer months it becomes sluggish. The object, then, is to harvest the water in the season of plenty and release it from the reservoir when it is wanted most.

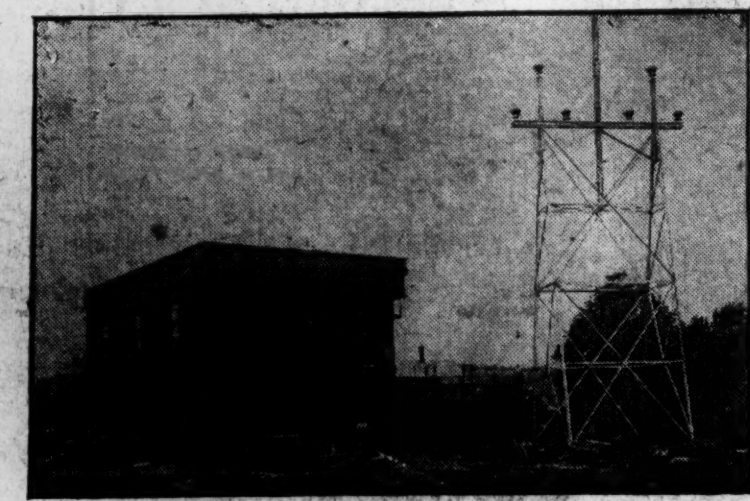
The Peck's Mill dam will have an altitude of 102 feet at the highest point and 60 feet on the average. The base will be 600 feet wide, and the top, which will be flat, will be 20 feet wide. It will require 60 acres of earth, 10 feet deep, to make the dam. To make an earth dam that will not leak the greatest care must be exercised in the selection and placing of the material. The earth to be used must not contain the least vegetable material.

In any discussion of New England waterpower development it must occur

that as the railroads incline more and more toward employment of electricity for motive power, utilization of water sources for the generation of electricity must bear closely on the transportation outlook. There is no question with which the railroads are more concerned today than that of fuel and fuel cost. The time is approaching rapidly when there must be found a satisfactory substitute for coal in the production of steam. If hydro-electrical power can do for the railways what it is doing in so wonderful a manner for stationary machinery it is entirely within reason to believe that a new era in propulsion is dawning already along the Atlantic seaboard.

Of all the rivers in New England it is considered that the Blackstone is alone in being utilized to its full generative capacity. The fact that it has been called the "best harnessed river in America," however, does not signify that the horsepower developed is remarkably large. The maximum development of which the Blackstone river is capable, according to United States engineers, is only 34,035, but since the horsepower generated by means of the waters is now more than 31,000, the river comes to its hydro-electrical reputation by right. Along its course of less than 50 miles there are located more than 100 mills in evidence of the serviceableness of the Blackstone.

The subject of waterpower, present and future, in New England is almost as inexhaustible as the water itself, but in consideration of the fact that in the six commonwealths more than 1,000,000 wage-earners turn out annually products valued at \$2,000,000,000, it is worth while to inquire to what extent hydro-electrical equipment is contributing toward this industrial prosperity. The lakes enter materially into the scheme for supplying water with which to run New England industries, being connected usually with the rivers. In Maine, already referred to as the richest of all the New England states in waterpower, the five



Tower at sub-station, Fitchburg, Mass., type of the solidly built structures by means of which electricity is carried hundreds of miles

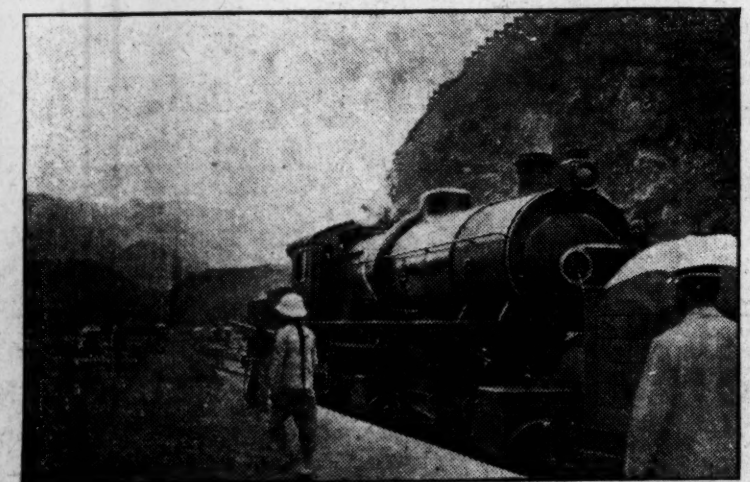
principal lake chains are the Umbagog, Croix, Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin and Saco rivers. The Kennebec river is said by engineers to be the best stream in the United States for the development of waterpower. The Penobscot is distinguished as having the largest drainage basin of all the rivers in Maine, a total of 8500 square miles. In view of the great lumber districts of the state, the largest users of the power are the pulp and paper mills. Maine is just beginning to utilize its

water potentiality, even if the commonwealth does rank already as third in hydro-electrical development.

MANY INTERESTING TREASURES OF CHINESE EMPIRE ARE OPENED TO THE TOURIST

THE transition of China from an empire to a republic has not deprived the tourist of aught but instead has opened many treasures hitherto jealously barred. New China has quite a different mental attitude toward the foreigner and one direct result of this change will be an increasing flow of tourists.

The rapidity with which a traveler can now pass from Paris to north China across Manchuria by comfortable trains is in some measure a revolution as far-reaching as the political change. The fact that the west can reach the far east in about 15 days is immeasurably more than an incident in the history of transportation—it represents a magnificent doorway hitherto almost unnoticed by the world but across whose



New transportation methods in China—One of the locomotives in use on Peking-Kalgan railroad

lintel an awakened China is writing welcome. China from the tourist standpoint is practically a virgin field. The few who have seen aught of the immense world near Japan can tell us little beyond the incidents of a day in Canton, with a climb up the Peak in British Hongkong and a rush out to Happy Valley as additional memories. China, inscrutable, almost immeasurable, strangely raw, awaits its Lafcadio Hearn.

Those who know their China, however, believe that it offers more to the tourist than Japan—if the tourist can catch something of the restful detail and spirit and will store his memory with impressions rather than his note book with facts.

The iron road, riding down forever that hateful superstition "fengshui," has

opened up a hundred places to the tourist of today, and when the armies of sightseers have made beaten paths to chief attractions a thousand byways will linger for the enterprising. At present "hotel accommodation" is lacking generally but demand will produce supply—and there is always some fascination in the primitive.

With greater precaution in the form of river patrolling, the way will be fully opened for the visitor to drift delightfully and safely into the very heart of China, varying the river trip with beautiful excursions. The Yangtze in the north and the West river in the south afford magnificent opportunities for seeing the country and many white teachers and officials in Hongkong and Shanghai have spent joyous vacations in small river steamers, motor boats or passenger junks. One such river journey with its beautiful succession of mountain and valley, gorge and "paddy-field," gives amplitude, restfulness and coloring.

Chinese City Attracts

Even the Chinese city is intensely interesting. It is a mass of detail, a hive of life, a labyrinth, a puzzling, pressing, subduing, eventful experience. One city, one town, one village, thoroughly mastered—eye mastery and eye comprehension only, be it well understood—gives a clue to every other city, town or village in China. There is an extraordinary kinship there which drives us to the conclusion that away back before history there was a primitive city model—imitating nature even as in the weird Chinese music the listener may detect rain noises and creaking of interlaced boughs.

Truly the Chinese city resembles in many respects the great land behind it. Above all, perhaps, it teaches the lesson that no man learns of China from externals. The visitor who seeks cour-

NEW ENGLAND WATERPOWER

Methods of harnessing streams differ from those in some other districts, tending to preserve beauty of the scenery. Power house and dam above surface of river give no indication to the casual observer of the tremendous force of water issuing from turbine wheels below.

This section taking the lead in utilization of watercourses for generation of electricity and operation of factories.

Railroads investigating possibilities of hydro-electric power because of increasing part it is likely to play in their activities.

Developing power regarded as more and more important in its bearing to the fuel problem.

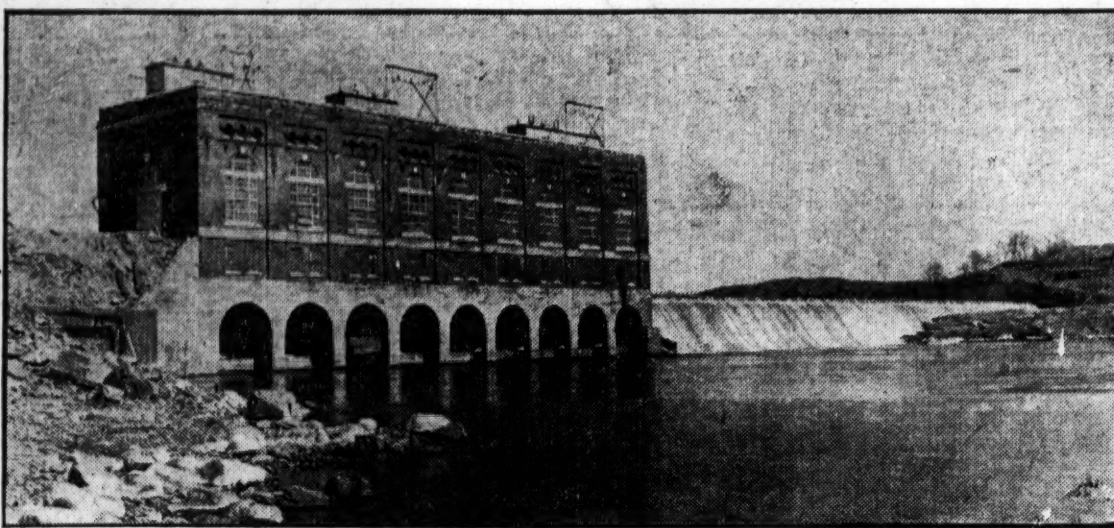
country of the same extent on the continent is so well watered; supplied with lakes and streams well distributed." The total number of lakes, not including small ponds tributary to the streams, is placed at 1620, and their aggregate area at 2300 square miles. So equable is the flow of the streams of Maine, says Mr. Pressey further, "that the present users of Maine waterpower seldom realize the difficulties under which developments are made in other parts of the country where there are no lakes, ponds or marshes upon which to draw during the period of low flow, necessitating the shutting down of the works during that season, or the construction of auxiliary steam plants which require fuel and for which interest and repairs must be provided throughout the year."

Maine is drained by the St. John, St.

Connecticut River Power

Coming to Massachusetts, in this state the Connecticut river has been the instrument for the development of waterpower second only to that of Niagara. The Connecticut is the largest river in New England. At Brattleboro, in Vermont, just north of the line that divides that state and New Hampshire from Massachusetts there has been erected a power plant that brings energy to hundreds of factories in Massachusetts. Such cities as Worcester, Lowell and Manchester are being supplied with the electric current brought along the copper wires stretching forth from that Brattleboro power plant. Millions of dollars and untold energy were requisite for the bringing into existence of the power plants for the transmission of electricity, but today for hundreds of miles distant from the place where the power is actually made factories are being operated, street cars are being run, streets are being lighted through the unseen force whose possibilities are stored away in the Connecticut river.

The methods of harnessing the rivers of New England, especially the Connecticut, are at variance with what prevails in a state like California. In the western sections of the country it is usually necessary to go up into the mountains in order to secure waterpower. Then the water is brought down grade to the power plant, and when utilized, it sweeps through the spillways and its mission is over. In the case of the Connecticut



Hydro-electrical power plant on the Connecticut river below Brattleboro, Vt.—Beauty of the river is not lessened by harnessing of its water-wealth

From this plant electricity is supplied to cities and towns far away in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The water exhaust is below the surface of the river. On the roof of the building are the transmission lines

an electric current by making every possible factor count.

Few persons comprehend the magnitude of the transmission service and what is needed in order to carry the electric current miles away from the power plant. Great switching towers have to be erected, and to obtain the right of way is difficult frequently. The New England farmer is awakening to the fact that where of yore there was money to be made by giving a railroad the privilege of passing through his acres—where the land was not taken up entirely by the company—today he sees a revenue in leasing the overhead territory, which, however, is not worth much to the power transmitters without a place for the foundations of towers.

There is 60 miles of country from Brattleboro to Worcester, but between the power source and this industrial center there now stretch these copper wires that make it no longer necessary to have the generating of power done at the sites of the manufacturing establishments. The steel towers for the carrying of the wires are solid affairs, averaging about 400 feet apart. In addition to the transmission cables each of the towers is equipped with a complete circuit and a guard wire. Along the way there are sub-stations that take power from the wires at 66,000 volts and "step" it down to such voltages as are used in distributing the power at the various points of consumption.

It is interesting to follow the hydro-electrical power when it starts on its journey of distribution. After being developed by the generators it passes from them by wires, switches and "bus" bars to the transformer switch and enters the transformer cell at 2300 volts. It emerges at 66,000 volts. Thence it passes through the walls and to the roof of the power house, where it begins its real journey outward.

The great dam on the Connecticut, six miles below Brattleboro, made a reservoir 1900 acres in extent. It is 22 miles long, and its storage capacity has been

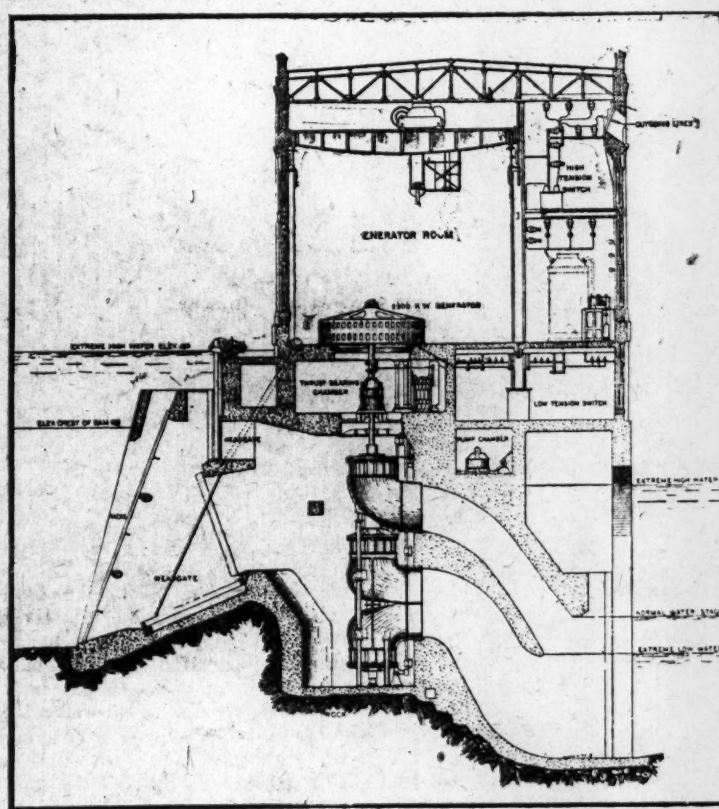


Diagram showing construction of typical New England power house above and below surface of river

Projects Now Under Way in Four States Are Full of Rich Promise of Further Industrial Advancement

WHAT THEY SIGNIFY

computed at 200,000,000 cubic feet of water. And with all that the Connecticut—the "Beautiful" river, as it is called—is doing now for New England industrialism, the river's charming aspect is lessened not a bit by the great activity brought forth by this harnessing of its water wealth.

Unquestionably the Merrimack river is today the most noted waterpower stream in the world. Prof. George F. Swain of Harvard University calls it that; and while this first expert historian of the waterpower of eastern New England considers the river most effectively harnessed at its chief points he adds that it is not yet fully utilized. Professor Swain says that the Merrimack, in its 110-mile course to the sea, turns "more spindles than any other river on the face of the globe." The river drains a total area of 4916 square miles, of which 3780 lie in New Hampshire and the remainder in Massachusetts.

In his work, "New England," George French writes about the Merrimack as follows:

"The flow is rendered comparatively constant by the control exercised over natural reservoirs on the upper waters by the great manufacturing and water-power corporations established down stream at Manchester and below. In its progress through New Hampshire southward, 56 miles, it receives the Contoocook, its largest tributary, the Suncook and the Nashua rivers; while in its run through Massachusetts, after entering which it deflects to the east and continues 40 miles to the sea at Newburyport, it takes in the waters of the Concord, the Spicket, the Shawheen and the Powwow rivers. The fully developed powers lie in the short distance between Manchester, Lowell and Lawrence. The upper powers of most value are in the easy reaches of Concord. The uppermost utilized is Sewalls falls, below the mouth of the Contoocook, three miles above Concord."

Rhode Island also is to have the benefit of the great waterpower activity which is at present enlisting New England capital and New England enterprise on so extensive a scale. It is entirely possible that the tremendous energy created at Shelburne falls may be utilized way across to the edge of the Atlantic seaboard. But Rhode Island itself has a number of rivers that already have become important for manufacturing purposes. There is the Blackstone, with its more than 17,000 horsepower, and the minor streams combine with a total of almost 20,000 horsepower. Already developments are under way that will give to Providence much additional manufacturing energy.

All other conditions being equal, New England, in its unequalled water equipment, should more than hold its own in manufacturing and exportation. It is this that the industrial interests have in thought, now that hydro-electrical power is becoming the all-important issue where fuel is concerned. It is only necessary to look at the anxiety engendered a short while ago when an impending difficulty at the coal mines threatened the manufacturing interests of the United States as well as the home consumer. Hydro-electric waterpower may not be without its problems, but there is no doubt that when New England once brings its unmatched water possibilities to a full head it will have won a point certain to prove of incalculable benefit to New England's all-around development.

be visible for years. Under the touch of the new and vigorous republic, Peking may become one of the world's great cities.

Prior to the revolution Hankow was chiefly known as the terminal of the Peking-Hankow line, the starting point of the line to Canton, and the site of the Hanyang ironworks and the Wuchang mint. Its later history was vividly written recently in letters of fire and the new Hankow which will rise on the fought over ashes will be modern China. Prophecy is unwise in the present days of change but Hankow seems destined to become one of the great if not the greatest manufacturing centers of the far east.

Nanking, first capital of the republic and a storm-center of the conflict preceding, was many times capital of the empire, the last occasion being during the Ming dynasty. It is on the south bank of the Yangtze, 205 miles from Shanghai. From 1853 to 1864, during the Taiping rebellion, Nanking lost most of its beauty and its famous porcelain tower. The recent fighting did not improve the gray brick walled city but with railway development Nanking may be the great valve through which the exports of three provinces will flow. A less recent event than the revolution which brought Nanking under notice was the holding of the first industrial exhibition in China, in 1910.

The river port of Tientsin, the "modern adjunct" of Peking from which it is 80 miles by road, is a great distributing center and one of the busiest centers in all China. It came prominently into notice during the Boxer rebellion and recently during the mutiny of northern troops.

teously and in the right way will find amazing surprises, some in the narrow blackened streets, ugly marred and drab. He will enter a dingy forbidding house, with misgivings, and find inside a glow of rich color, of refined taste; he will be shown exquisite porcelain, and priceless art works, with the awe of centuries upon them; and in the small garden there will be a miniature lake with a tiny bridge.

Assuming that the tourist has an appreciation of stages in a nation's development, he will find the evolving of China's educational system particularly interesting. Admitting amusing contrasts and differing standards, there is everywhere the budding which marks educational spring.

Sympathy for the educational steps

is one of the best ways of understanding something of the Chinese as a people, and assuredly that habit of thought which is ever responsive to the good in others will reap much from association with the Chinese. The tourist who seeks to know the Chinese at a mile-a-minute gait will miss all but the superficial.

Among the cities which will hold most for the visitor are Peking and Hankow, with Nanking the cockpits of the revolution. Peking is preeminently the stronghold of Manchu custom, holding the "Forbidden City" and the relics of the once all powerful dynasty. Within its walls are the records of the Boxer rising and the successful defense of the legations; and the great mutiny recently left traces which will probably

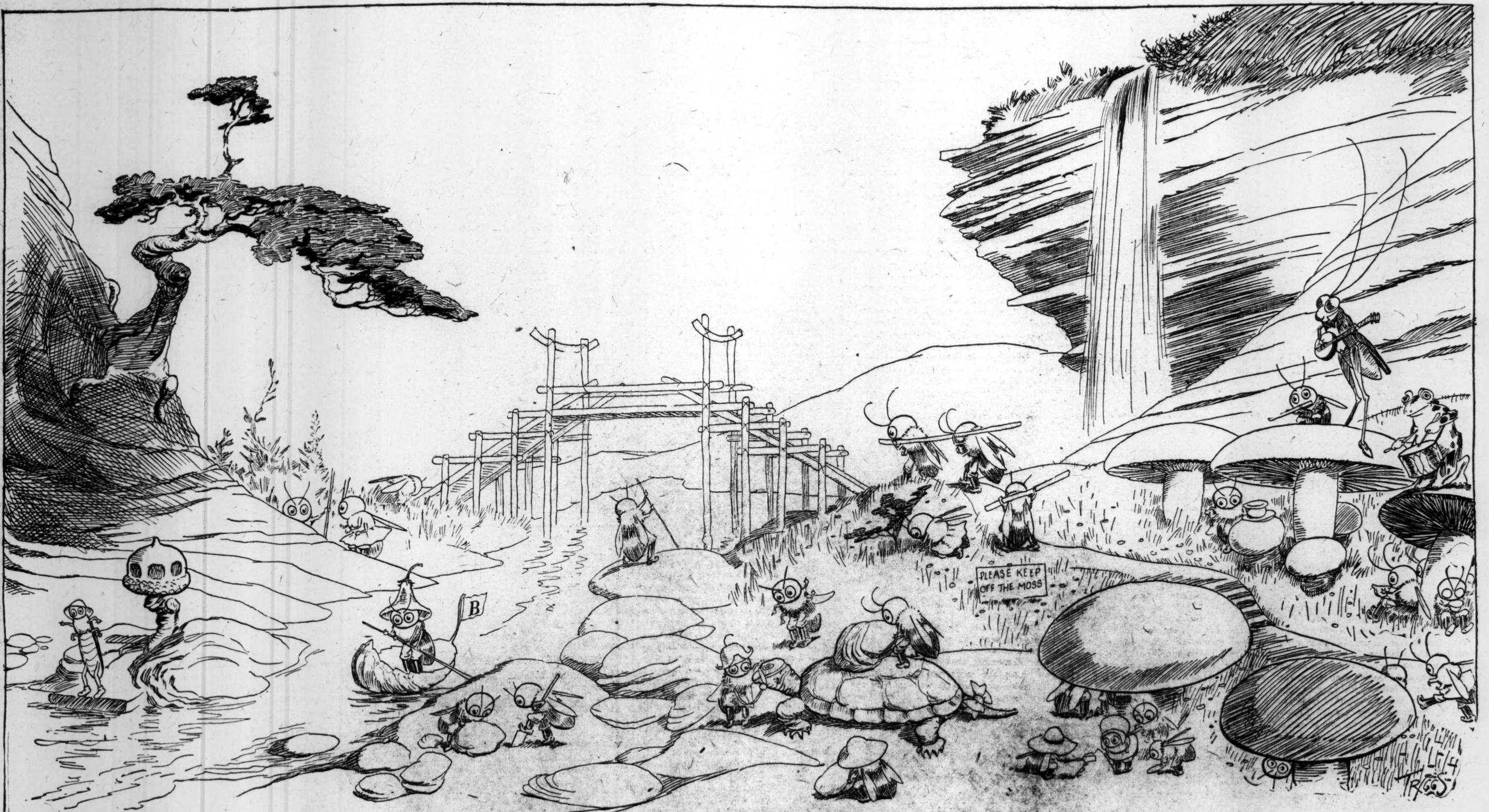


Another and older mode of travel in China—Characteristic scene on a canal near Shanghai

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

Here's Honeydew Land, or a Japanese garden,
Made by the bees in a corner of Arden.
A miniature garden, which Japanese bees
Have told Buzz his Queen is quite certain to please.

Here everything's made in proportionate size.
The pebbles are rocks to the bees' little eyes;
The wonderful mosses are plots of wee flowers
As big to the bees' eyes as lilies to ours.

The bridge is of straws—Robin knew where to find them,
With horsehair and grasses the bees learn to bind them;
"If Turtle should climb it," says Buzz, with a whoop,
"He'd think he was suddenly made into soup."

The waterfall's flowing straight out of the sky
It seems, for the cliff towers six inches high;
It runs down a stone which is slaty and dark,
Its source is the hose-pipe that waters the park.

The toadstools are houses where bees love to play,
The band, too, is playing and braying away;
Sir Frog is a drummer, the finest e'er heard,
He says it's a snare drum, but can't catch a bird.

The turtle is used as a draft horse by Buzz,
Who says he's the steadiest nag ever was;
That he's not a mock turtle seems very plain,
Though the bow on his tail hints perhaps that he's vain.

They're all working hard at this picturesque landscape,
And no one is cross, for they all hear the band scrape;
The garden is pretty, we've only one stricture,
It looks just as if it had sat for its picture.

"The commonplace landscapes," says critical Otto,
"That grow of themselves and don't have to be taught to,
Are nicer than those that are made by a chart";
And yet we're admiring the bees' work of art.

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DRESS OF CAMP FIRE GIRLS

CAMP FIRE GIRLS have an official costume, which includes a skirt and a blouse for street wear, a ceremonial costume, a bathing suit, an outing hat, walking shoes, a winter mackintosh and a sweater. All of these may be purchased ready-made with the exception of the ceremonial costume. The skirt for street wear is a dark blue serge. This material and color were chosen because nearly every girl owns a dark blue skirt. The blouse to be worn with this skirt is practical and becoming and it is suitable for street and school wear. On the right sleeve is worn the emblem denoting the rank of the wearer. Other emblems, designed in silver, for the different ranks may be worn; a silver ring for the wood gatherer, a silver bracelet for the fire maker, and a silver pin for the torch bearer.

These costumes and emblems are not necessary in order for girls to become Camp Fire Girls, but they will add greatly to the interest and purposes of the organization, says a contributor to the Ladies Home Journal.

Besides the different ranks the girl attains there is a system of elective honors. These are divided into groups, including home craft, nature lore, camp craft, hand craft, business, and patriotism. There are upward of 200 honors given in this way. For instance, a girl gets an honor for doing the cooking in a home for a month; this is putting the knowledge of domestic things received in school into practice. A girl receives an honor for being able to tell five standard folk stories; this is getting practice in the art of entertaining. She receives an honor for doing the work in a successful garden, for making a shirtwaist, and so on through the seven groups. The honors for these different groups are given in the form of beads, a different colored bead being given for each group; so that a girl may win seven chains of beads, each bead standing for a real accomplishment. The beads are worn at the council fire held

once a month, and form a part of the ceremonial costume.

The home and the school have been the great character-forming agencies for boys and girls. The Camp Fire Girls is an agency for showing girls how to form their own characters. Children in their plays do in miniature the things they will do in adult life. The girl plays with her doll, preparing herself in the spirit of play for the care of the most precious gift of her life. For making a doll's house of four rooms and furnishing it a Camp Fire Girl receives an honor. For a girl to have made a doll's house and furnished it is real preparation for the home she is to plan and furnish.

Girls must be given opportunity to rehearse in play the activities they will be engaged in later in life. Boys must play with other boys in order to be trained to deal with men when they are grown. The value of team plays for boys is inestimable in developing a capacity for working together in fairness and for the good of all. A girl goes to the lake, to the river, to the woods, with her friends and cooks her dinner in good, primitive style. It is just as essential for girls to cook over an open fire outdoors as it is for boys to play their team games; it is giving the girls in play the lessons they need to learn.

There are all kinds of things to be rehearsed in play; cooking and sewing, weaving and dyeing, washing and ironing; and all that is done in the home can be learned in play before the task of a real home is undertaken. To make this possible is a fundamental idea of the organizers of the Camp Fire Girls.

RACKET STRINGS

Frequently the strings in tennis rackets will dry and break when in storage. Rub each string with vaseline before putting the racket away, says an exchange, and the strings will be as pliable and strong as when new.

WHY?

WHY does a Scotsman wear a sporran? The curious, ornamental bag covered with fur or hair which a Scotsman wears hanging down in front of his kilt is called a sporran, and its name explains its origin, for sporran is really the Gaelic word for purse or pouch. This curious object is now worn principally as an ornament, and is often highly decorated with silver or metal mountings, but originally it was just a simple leathern bag, says the Children's Magazine. The Scottish kilt not containing pockets, the Highlander needed some receptacle in which to put any small objects that he wished to carry, and so it came to be the custom for him to have a leathern pouch slung from the belt round his waist. This bag has grown more and more elaborate as the Highland costume has become more generally used as a uniform by wealthy men and soldiers.

FIRE IN THE RAIN

There are several ways of building a camp-fire that an ordinary rain will not put out. This is one:

Lay two sticks on the ground, parallel with each other, and from two to four times as far apart as the diameters of the sticks. Across these two lay two more, as if you were starting a cob house. If necessary, drive stakes into the ground to keep the sticks in place. For the next story of the cob house use only one stick, and place that on the side on which you are to be when the fire is burning. These five sticks may be green. Dry wood makes a better fire, but it needs rebuilding sooner.

Roof over the cob house with any kind of dry wood. The harder the rain, the more wood there will have to be if this roof is to shed the water. Each stick of the roof should rest on the backlog and on the last—the fifth—stick of the

MEADOW LARK AND ORIOLE

THE oriole family includes the true orioles, the blackbirds and the meadow larks. The different members of the tribe differ greatly among themselves in form, plumage and habits. While the true orioles are strictly arboreal, hanging their nests among the most inaccessible twigs of tall trees, the meadow larks are mainly terrestrial, placing their humble domiciles on the ground or even sunken a little below the surface. Between these extremes come the blackbirds, some of which, as the redwing, breed among reeds and in low bushes, while others, as the crow blackbird, nest chiefly in the tops of trees. As might be expected, the feeding habits of these birds differ greatly. The oriole seeks its food almost exclusively in trees, while the meadow lark is a ground feeder. Consequently, the kinds of insects eaten are not the same. The oriole feeds largely on caterpillars and wasps, which live among leaves and flowers; the meadow lark, on the other hand, eats grasshoppers and other ground insects. After a careful consideration of their food, one can hardly fail to be impressed with the fact that both of these birds must be eminently useful to the farmer.

The common meadow lark is a familiar bird of the open country throughout the United States, although it is less abundant in the desert areas. Alike on the

cob house, and be kept in place by the side sticks.

Fill the inside of the house with kindlings, and set fire to them. The roof will burn on the under side, where the heat of the fire keeps it dry. As each stick burns through, it falls into the fire that fills the interior of the cob house. The camper watches the fire, and cooks through the opening between the fore stick and the top stick that supports the roof. He also feeds brands and small kindlings through this opening, but puts the large sticks on the roof.

It is surprising to see in how hard a rain this kind of a fire will burn.—Youths Companion.

meadows of the East, the prairies of the West and the savannas of the South, its clear pipe may be heard in the spring, announcing the return of the season of mating and nest building. It chooses for its home meadow lands or other level ground free from trees and, if possible, near a supply of water, for it delights to drink and bathe in clear-running brooks. Its nest, usually overhanging to protect the eggs and the sitting bird from the weather, is built on the ground among last year's herbage, and is often so completely hidden as to defy the efforts of the most skillful searcher. While the great bulk of the species migrate from the northern states, small flocks sometimes remain throughout the winter. South of the latitude of Pennsylvania the birds may be found at all seasons, though in somewhat reduced numbers during the colder months. Early in March they begin to move northward, and soon spread over the whole northern United States and extend into Canada. The southward migration begins in September, and by the end of October all are gone.

The common meadow lark (*Sturnella magna*) inhabits the eastern United States and ranges as far west as the great plains. The western form (*Sturnella neglecta*) is mingled with it in the Mississippi valley, and thence to the Pacific coast replaces it completely. The economic aspects of the two birds are practically the same.

FINE DOLL HOUSES

The little girls of Japan have the most wonderful doll houses in the world. They are furnished throughout, to the smallest detail, though chairs and tables, which the Japanese rarely use, are not often to be found in them. There are tiny bookcases filled with books no larger than a postage stamp; and instead of cages for singing birds they have miniature wire cages holding crickets and other chirping insects.—Evangelical Messenger.

MY PILLOWMOBILE

'Tis my delight
In the depths of the night
To speed in my Pillow Car;
To dance perchance
Through sunny France,
Perhaps to the Polar Star.

I linger long
In the Hills of Song,
I travel to Mandalay;
I board my ship
And take a trip
To glorious Yesterday.

My Pillow Train
Will jump from Spain
To Saturn, perhaps the Moon;

Then take the track
That leads me back
To the Home of eternal June.

Through old Japan,
Belochistan,
And Thibet and gay Peking;
And thence we creep
Through the vasty deep
To the haunts of the Tribes of Fin.

So come with me,
On a billowy spree,
For the Land of Dreams awhirl;
Through sky and earth,
To Joy and Mirth,

In my wonderful Pillowmobile.
—John Kendrick Bangs, in Harpers Monthly Magazine.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

PROVERBS

THIS is a game in which one of the players tries to guess a proverb chosen by the rest of the company. The guesser goes out of room while the proverb is chosen, and each player in order is given one of the words that compose it.

The guesser is then called in and asks a question of each player, who must introduce his word into his answer. Thus, suppose the proverb chosen to be "Make hay while the sun shines." The first player may be asked: "How do you do this evening?" and may answer, "Very well, except that the very warm rooms make me wish I had on lighter clothes." The second question may be: "What have you been doing this afternoon?" and the answer, "Sitting at the window watching the birds make a nest of hay in a tree." And so on. If the proverb is guessed, the one whose answer gave the clue must take the guesser's place. If it is not, the guesser must go out again.

while another proverb is chosen, and he tries once more.

HANDS

The company generally divides in two parts, half being players, while the rest do the work of guessing. A thimble is then produced by one of the party, or something equally small that may easily be held in the hand. Seated by the side of the table, the players begin passing the article from hand to hand. When the work has been done sufficiently the closed hands are all placed on the table for those on the opposite side to guess in turn whose hand holds the thimble. As soon as the right guess is made the opposite side takes its turn.

COLORS

Each one chooses a color. The leader throws a handkerchief at one of the players and calls out the name of a flower. Those who make mistakes in color must pay a forfeit.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

CAMERA CONTEST

A MISSOURI girl sends pictures of her cousins, Louise and Dick. The trio went on an outing to the falls near Waterloo, Ill. Louise is standing on a flat rock at the bottom of a bluff, in the foreground, and Dick has climbed to a narrow ledge some feet above her. The photograph came from Viola M. Hess, St. Louis, who gets this week's award.

Honorable mention: Arthur Newton, Hartford, Conn.; Jessie J. Carter, Boynton, Okla.; Charles A. Skeels, Missoula, Mont.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture, and is used, it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

FINDING THEM

"See here!" exclaimed the stranger as he stumbled into his twentieth puddle. "I thought you said you knew where all the bad places were on this road!"

"Well," replied the boy who had volunteered to guide him through the darkness, "we're a findin' 'em, ain't we?"—Minneapolis Journal.



COUSINS POSING

Two of a party of people on outing to the falls near Waterloo, Ill.

BUSY BROOK AS PLAYFELLOW

AMONG the many attractions of a country there is no other that holds for boys the possibilities of fun to be found in a small brook. Nearly every country neighborhood has one, not deep enough to be dangerous, but rippling through meadows and woods, and lending itself to the whims and ingenuity of any one who wishes to play with it.

You can widen it for a swimming-pool for the smaller boys, or for an aquarium to be stocked with fish caught in the ponds and creeks. You can transform it into a mill-pond and make the falling water turn a miniature water-wheel. Any brook large enough to furnish a steady flow of water is big enough to make a playfellow.

If you are going to make a pond of it, select a site where there is already a natural pool. By throwing a dam across the outlet of this pool the water can be raised to a considerable height. The foundation for the dam should be made of flat stones taken from the bed of the stream. Lay these stones carefully, without plaster or mortar of any kind, but using little stones to fill the holes and uneven places. Do not use round stones, for they are likely to roll out and cause trouble.

Build the dam about two feet high. On the upper side, reinforce the stone with sod. If the brook flows through a meadow, you will find that the water has undermined the banks in places, and the overhanging sod can be easily broken off and used. Sod is better for facing the dam than dirt, because the grass roots help to hold it together. Lay the sod with the grass side upon the inside of the stonework, and pack it firmly into place. The last course on top of the dam should also be of sod.

Since water will eventually work through a sod dam, it is a good plan to cover the sod with about two inches of clay or thick mud. A wide board will serve for a spillway to let off the surplus water after the desired depth has been reached.

For a fish pond you do not need more than three feet of water. Some means should be taken to keep the fish from escaping either up-stream or over the spillway of the dam; they like to travel at night, and many a fish pond has been found empty in the morning. In the swift waters above the dam build a second and smaller dam, with openings in it large enough to let the water trickle through, but not so large that the fish can make their way through them. On the spillway of the large dam fit a wooden rack with half-inch spaces between the slats. Provide rock shelters for the fish, but place the stones so that the fish, although sheltered from the sun, cannot hide entirely from view.

Ponds and dams soon lose their charm, however, when they cease to give employment to youthful ingenuity, says the Youths Companion. The small brook can be made to give up its power if you have a dam high enough to give a few feet of waterfall. Select a site where the water runs rapidly, and build the dam at the top of this fall so as to get the full benefit of the grade. Make the dam like the one described, with a foundation of flat stones, lined and topped with sod and puddled with clay, and with a wooden spillway in the center. A power dam should be at least two and a half feet high.

A foot below the level of the spillway, on the side of the brook that is most convenient, make an opening for the "feeder canal." To supply plenty of power, this canal should be long enough to give between two and three feet of fall. You may be able to cut it in the

meadow bank and line it with clay, or you may have to build it of boards on a platform of stones. But no matter what its form is, it should end abruptly so as to make a waterfall about two feet high and six inches wide.

At the upper end of the canal provide a slide gate, by which you can let the water into the canal and control it at will. A useful gate can be made of a wooden frame six inches square backed by a thin board wide enough to cover it and long enough so that you can whittle a handle at the top by which you can raise or lower it.

A very simple water wheel can be made of two small soft wood boards, sixteen inches long, five inches wide and half an inch thick. Exactly in the center, cut a notch one-half inch wide and two and one-half inches deep. This can best be done with a saw. When the boards are joined together they form a four-bladed water wheel five inches wide. If the joint is carefully made the water will quickly swell the wood until the parts are firmly united. Drive a wire nail into the center on each side, to serve as an axis for the wheel.

Fix wooden uprights solidly in the bed of the creek at just the right distance from the mouth of the canal, so that when the water wheel is in place between them and the gate is open, the falling water will strike full and square on the revolving blades.

CLASS SONG

The following class song was written (to the air of "America") by Miss Scott-Ross Montgomery, graduate of Washington, (D. C.) Colored Normal School, for the graduating exercises in June. Another member of the class, Miss Corinne Quivers, composed a melody to which it was sung by the class:

Hail! classmates, all so dear
Lift now your voices clear
In song today,
With colors white and blue,
Pledging ourselves anew
To our high calling true
In glad array.

With faithful hearts we go,
Striving against the foe
In battle strong,
Marching in learning's light,
Fighting to gain the right,
In valor's garments dight,
We join the throng.

While duty's path is trod,
With steadfast eye on God,
Hope ever gleams,
Although the way be long,
Service but makes us strong
Singing the Victors' song,
Our banner streams.

BEAVER'S WORK

Enos Mills, a Colorado naturalist, is an ardent champion of the beaver. He writes convincingly in proof of that animal's benefit to the country as a conservationist. After many years of study, he has observed that beaver dams have retarded floods that otherwise would have swept down the mountain sides and denuded the slopes of soil and trees.

The survival of this animal in the face of the encroachments of man is one of the remarkable facts of natural history, says an exchange. In spite of the price put upon his head, in certain localities, the crafty beaver has managed to keep from becoming extinct.

FUN TO BE HAD IN CAMPING OUT

THERE probably is a summer in every boy's life when to go camping is his chief ambition. The trees, the lake with its canoeing and swimming, the creeks with their trout, call to him. But thousands of boys regard their ambition as a mere dream impossible of realization.

Charles B. Horton, director of summer camps and training schools for the Boy Scouts of America, who has had 15 years' experience in handling boys in camps, shows that any boy who can afford to spend only 8, 9 or 10 cents on a meal can go out into the woods for a day or two days or even a week with his chums and live like a king.

"A week end in the woods," says Mr. Horton, "is within the reach of every boy. The boys who work in factories, offices and the like and live in the city should make it a point to get out into the woods and fields as often as possible. They can have barrels of fun, for there are innumerable things for them to do which do not cost a cent.

"The best way for boys to go into the woods is in groups of from five to eight, and if possible they should have a man with them who knows something about the woods, camping, cooking and the like. He can be a sort of scout master and he can by his experience save the boys a large amount of extra work and make camp life enjoyable. Probably the best way to go for boys who have never been in the woods is to go out simply for a part of the day, making it a point to

cook just one meal. The boys can supply themselves with bread, butter or sandwiches, with some cocoa, and take with them a steak or meat which can be cooked over an open fire.

"If, however, seven (and their adult leader) boys wish to go out for Saturday night and Sunday they can have a jolly time with food that will cost them only about \$3.75. In other words, for four meals, including Saturday night's supper and Sunday night's supper, each boy would have to pay about nine cents a meal, and the food will be of the best. If they want to be a little more economical they can live even more cheaply. Here is a list of supplies which will cost about \$3.75 and will feed eight boys:

"One pound of bacon, one peck of potatoes, three pounds of sliced ham, one and a half dozen eggs, one pound of butter, one can baked beans, half pound loaf sugar, half pound cocoa, one quarter pound tea, six loaves of bread, large; one can condensed or evaporated milk, onions, pickles, one dozen bananas or other fruit, salt and pepper and one quarter pound of cheese.

"If the boys camp near a lake where there is fishing, of course they do not need to take any meat with them. If they happen to be near a farmhouse where they can get fresh vegetables they can buy those things much more cheaply than in the city, and that saves the trouble of carrying material with them."—Washington Herald.

BASEBALL LESSONS FOR BOYS

NUMBER THREE

YOU must learn when to run. Watch the pitcher. The instant he makes the slightest motion at throwing the ball to the batter start for the next base. In time as you watch the different pitchers who play with you you will know just what motion means that they are going to deliver the ball. You will be outguessing them just as you will the batters who you learn always hit in the direction of, say, third base. But above all you must be willing to take chances. Cobb, a great base runner, says:

"I advise all boys who want to become good base runners to take all kinds of chances as soon as they reach first base. Remember that the more moves you make, the more it will confuse the other team. It worries a pitcher and all his support to have rivals running wild on the bases."

To find out how you may become good pitchers I asked Christy Mathewson. This is what he said:

"If a boy wants to be a star pitcher he must practise continually. The most

important thing is control of the ball. It is more important than to be able to throw curves or to pitch swiftly. When you get so you can throw the ball exactly where you want to, then you will be a good pitcher. You don't need curves. The reason is this:

"You must learn after a time what balls batters like to hit at and what balls they don't. Having control, you can always give them the kind of ball they don't like to hit. If you find that one of your playmates can make a home run if the ball you throw him is on the level with his knees, learn to pitch him a ball that is level with his shoulders. If you can do that you are a good pitcher. Control is the secret of my success. To get control stand off at a fair distance from some fence and try to see how often you can hit the largest knothole in that fence. In other words, a pitcher should be a marksman, always able to hit the bullseye."

To learn how to throw different curves the step that should come after control, go to the library and get one of the many books on "Curve Ball Pitching."—New York Sun.

LIGHTNING'S PATH NOT ZIGZAG

ELEMENTARY text-books still generally follow Arago in classifying the visible electrical discharges of the atmosphere under three distinctive headings: Zigzag lightning, sheet lightning, and ball lightning.

The term zigzag lightning is a misnomer, and like other misnomers tends to perpetuate a mistaken idea. Arago and his contemporaries firmly believed in angular lightning. Its existence was first denied by James Nasmyth, in 1856, and his contention that so-called zigzag lightning is really sinuous was soon after confirmed by photography. The need of reiterating his announcement at this late date is shown by the fact that lightning flashes still zigzag their way through the drawings of many contemporary illustrators of story books. It is not so long ago that they were definitely banished from the school books.

The use of a moving camera, which analyzes the lightning flash by revealing its structure at successive moments of time, introduced by Weber and Hoffert in 1889, and further applied by Walter in 1901 and Larsen in 1902 revolutionized our knowledge of this subject. This method has been further improved by the use of two cameras, installed side by side, one of which is fixed, while the other is turned slowly on a vertical axis by clockwork. Two photographs are thus taken, one of which shows the relative positions of all the flashes occurring within a certain field, while the other analyzes the flashes that have a sensible duration; and a comparison of the two pictures shows the relations in time of the various phases of the phenomenon.

Visible lightning is due to the incandescence of the air along the path of an electric discharge—which may be sinuous, spiral or looped (disregarding the sheet and globular forms for the present) and is usually accompanied by numerous branches. The flash as a rule consists of several sparks (i. e., separate discharges) following the same path. Each spark is generally instantaneous, in the ordinary sense of the term (sometimes lasting less than one five-thousandth second, according to Schmidt), but the intervals between the sparks may average one tenth second, so that the total duration of the flash is often half a second or more. These successive discharges along the same path give lightning its flickering appearance.

The electric discharge does not, as a rule, immediately bridge over the whole space between cloud and earth or cloud and cloud. It builds up its path gradu-

ally; the electric current feels its way, so to speak. The first feeble discharges extend only part way along the ultimate path, and end as brush discharges in the air. Then comes a sudden and powerful discharge along the whole path. This may completely equalize the potential between the two bodies connected by the flash; or, after a brief pause, a series of discharges may occur along the same path.

"Ribbon" lightning is common in lightning photography; i. e., the photograph very often shows a band, rather than a line of light; but this is, in most cases, due to movement of the camera transversely to the direction of the flash, or sometimes to the same inherent defects of the camera that account in part for the afterglow. Walter finds that with a perfectly stationary camera the apparent breadth of an average stream of lightning would, if real, indicate that the path was over three feet in diameter. In these cases he believes that the breadth of the path is illusory; the imperfect definition of the objective for bright objects having spread the image as much as tenfold. The same effect is seen in astronomical photographs; the brighter stars appearing on the negative not as points but as broad disks.—Scientific American.

LITTLE PROBLEM

22. "How many ducks did you drive home?" farmer Bell was asked. He replied "There were two ducks in front of a duck, two ducks behind a duck, and a duck in the middle." What was the smallest number of ducks farmer Bell could have had?

Answer to Little Problem No. 21.—The second farm was more than twice as large as the other. Three miles square is three miles each way and contains nine square miles, while the other farm contained only four square miles.

GOOD SPELLERS

Hugh Lappington, 14, has won the state spelling contest in Missouri. His reward was \$100 in gold, paid by the convention of county superintendents of public schools.

Miss Alpha Rice, 17, in a district contest, in Macon, Mo., spelled over 2000 words without an error, winning a fine library for her school and \$10 in gold for herself.—Christian Advocate.



THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests



RECORD PRICE

A RECORD price for the early five and ten-cent 1847 issue of United States stamps was obtained at a recent auction sale of rare postage stamps in the Morton building, 116 Nassau street, says the New York Times. An unsevered uncancelled block of six of the five-cent brown variety brought \$190, while a similar block of six of the much rarer ten-cent black variety went for \$625, a total of \$815 for the two blocks.

The collectors of the present day are not content with single stamps, but prefer unsevered blocks of two or four. A block of six of such rarities as these 1847 United States stamps, which formed the first national issue, created more than equal interest in the philatelic world. There is one cancelled block of six of the ten-cent stamps, known, but the unused block, which sold for \$625, is the only one that has ever come to light.

They were bought by an agent of the Philadelphia Stamp Company, which conducted the sale, for a private collector in Philadelphia, who has one of the finest collections of United States stamps in the world. By an odd coincidence, they also were sold by a Philadelphian, who found them a few weeks ago by accident while looking over his father's papers. They were in a small envelope, where they lay forgotten after being purchased at the postoffice more than 60 years ago. The lucky finder was unaware of their value, and a collector advised him to put them up at auction. The catalog price for the sets on the basis of strips of two, is \$260.

Some of the other stamps which brought good prices were a pair of five-cent, red brown, 1862, \$15; a three-cent imperforate block of 12, 1851, unused, \$10.25; the Baltimore carrier, one-cent, red, the error variety, \$10.25; Baltimore carrier, one-cent, blue, on original envelope, \$12; Philadelphia carrier, one-cent, blue, on original envelope, \$22.50; Great Britain five-shilling, internal revenue official, 1902, \$46.50; five-shilling internal revenue official, 1882, \$18, and a set of one-cent to one-dollar stamps of Guam, in blocks of six, \$41.

NEWFOUNDLAND HISTORY

It was on the 24th of June, 1897, says L. Harniss in Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal, that the British colony of Newfoundland issued a full series of postage stamps, for the purpose of drawing attention to the fact that it was just 400 years since John Cabot discovered that country—which the Danes and Norwegians had been acquainted with from the eleventh century. But if we have

no questions to raise in regard to this issue, the same is not exactly the case with that of 1910. It was at this latter date that the same colony desired to remind us that Newfoundland had belonged to Great Britain for 300 years, and naturally the reminder took the same form as in 1897, a fine and large series of stamps. From the stamps now issued we learn that it was in 1610 that King James I., on the initiative of "Lord" Bacon, granted a charter to John Guy, alderman of Bristol, authorizing him to found a settlement in Newfoundland.

Commenting on the above, an exchange remarks: "It seems to be acknowledged that John Cabot discovered (or rediscovered) Newfoundland in 1497, and presumably took possession of it in the name of this country, which appears to show that France was not in effective occupation of the island at that date; this may have incited the settlement of French fishermen there in 1604, and this again may have led to the reassertion of English rights in 1610. The island is of considerable size, between three and four times that of the kingdom of Belgium, and about one third of the area of the British isles; there was, therefore, plenty of room, both for the French fishermen and the English settlers; we may presume that both countries claimed possession, and we find that the British claim was finally acknowledged by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, though the French fishermen continued to possess certain rights."

GIFT TO GOVERNMENT

The announcement made by Clarence T. Eagle of New York that he is to present his absolutely unrivaled collection of United States revenues to the government at Washington created a great stir in New York and Boston when it became known, says the New England Stamp Monthly.

The collection is the best all around United States revenue collection ever gathered together. It comprises not only the regular revenues, imperforate, perf. and imperforate, pairs, blocks, etc., but also the finest collection of match stamps ever assembled; then add to this a wonderful collection of revenue proofs and essays, die proofs and plate proofs in singles and blocks, many of which are with plate number and imprint.

There are many pieces in the above collection that are unique.

Mr. Eagle has had first chance at the Deats' collection and the material added to his collection from this source alone

would rival, if not surpass, any other collection in existence along these lines.

STAMP MENAGERIE

The editor heard recently of a new kind of a stamp collection—one in which the collector had chosen stamps on which appeared some animal, as the central design. Juniors who have the regulation stamp collections would go over their stamps, seeking out particularly those specimens which have animals as part of the design.

For instance, French Guiana shows the ant bear; Paraguay and several other nations have a lion; one issue of the Portuguese colony of Nyassa has a baby camel and mother, and another a giraffe; Asia and Africa both show elephants, that of the former being white. The French Congo has a leopard; North Borneo, the crocodile, bear and orang-outang; Liberia, the hippopotamus; the Malay states a tiger; Orange River Colony, the gnu and spring-bok, etc.

To carry this kind of search farther, one might add to the menagerie a reptile division, an aviary containing some thirty birds of different kinds, a corner for insects, and a tank for fish, all of which are now, or have been very recently engaged in carrying letters and parcels through the mail systems of the world.

Such a postage stamp menagerie may not be one of the "greatest shows on earth," but it certainly is one of the most remarkable and useful—Minneapolis Journal.

BOOMING PHILATELY

Dr. J. M. Holt proposes in the Everybods Philatelist that stamp collectors should use in their non-philatelic correspondence some form of enclosure, envelope slip or sticker drawing attention to the charms of stamp collecting.

The editor of Everybods is one of those with whom to think is to act, says Redfields. He has therefore had prepared some little "stickers" for the above-mentioned purpose, which can be attached to the corner of the letter paper or the back of the envelope, and which are to be available to collectors in any quantity they can use, at nominal cost. The wording on these stickers runs as follows:

"The collecting of postage stamps as a recreation has reached a high state of development; it is well organized; is available for long or short periods of leisure; gives keen enjoyment to all ages and occupations; can be made to meet any purpose. Ask the person who sent this."

WISE MONKEYS

Did you ever hear the little tale
Of these wise little monkeys three?
They sat on the ground
With their arms around
Each other as nice as could be.

One had his hand upon his mouth,
The other covered up his eyes,
And the other his ears;
And it really appears
That they were wondrous wise.

The first no evil could he say;
The second none could see;
The third was free
As a monkey could be
From the gossip and scandal was he.

So now, my children, give good heed
To this tale of the monkeys three.
Guard ears, mouth and eyes,
And be just as wise
And as happy as you can be.

—Selected.

GRAMMAR POINTS

"Please correct the following sentences, and give the rule that governs their proper construction: 'This is as good, if not better than that.' 'It neither contrasted nor corresponded to it.'"

In reply to the above request, the Literary Digest says: The general rule that governs such construction as these is thus stated in Bullions' "English Grammar": "When a subsequent clause or part of a sentence is common to two different but connected antecedent clauses, it must be equally applicable to both. . . . The principle of this rule applies to the appropriate selection of words, as well as to their construction."

PLAYHOUSE BUILT IN ORCHARD

AN outdoor playhouse for the summer time gives the children a large amount of pleasure in proportion to the work involved and the expense required. A grassy orchard is an ideal location for such a playhouse, says the Youths Companion, but any place where there are trees will do.

Select four trees for the corners, and drive a post into the ground three feet from one of the trees; the space between the post and the tree will serve for a doorway. Stretch poultry wire fencing round the trees to the post, leaving an end loose for the door. This door wire should be nailed to a simple door frame made of four strips of wood. It can be fastened with a padlock to the tree if you wish.

Plant quick-growing vines round the

outside of the wire. They will cover it with a beautiful green matting that gives a delightful air of seclusion and privacy to the inclosed spot.

A table and seats are easily made of packing boxes or by nailing boards to blocks of wood, or to posts driven into the ground, if the things are to remain stationary. Swinging shelves can be suspended by wires from the branches of the trees.

One boy used his house as a summer workshop. A girl, who did all the work in the house herself, put into it a discarded stove, and learned to cook on it. Her girl friends regarded it as great fun to spend the day with her and help prepare their own luncheon in a kitchen that had a green tree for a roof.

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NEWSPAPER MEN

SPEAK FOR DARROW

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Newspaper men were called as witnesses by the defense in the trial of Clarence S. Darrow, who is charged with bribery in connection with the McNamara case.

Robert F. Bain, the juror alleged to have been bribed, was recalled for further cross-examination, and Tom L. Johnson, attorney for Bert H. Franklin, who confessed the jury bribery, was examined.

Witnesses from the press section included D. M. Willard, a press telegrapher, and Harry H. Jones and J. L. Bernard, reporters for local newspapers.

All testified that Mr. Franklin had made statements exonerating Mr. Darrow from any connection with the alleged offense.

NEW ORLEANS TO

VOTE ON CHARTER

NEW ORLEANS—Voters of this city have to decide on Aug. 28 whether or not they prefer to live under a commission government, in accordance with a bill passed by the General Assembly and signed by Governor Hall.

This measure provides for the administration of city affairs by five commissioners, one the mayor, all elective.

The recall feature is cared for in a state measure, the referendum and initiative features being subject to a petition of 30 per cent of the voters.

A letter just received from one of the Monitor's readers in Tientsin, China, tells how the members of the American colony in that city availed themselves of the presence of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, to invite him to deliver the Memorial day address there, and incloses photographs taken on that day, together with the following clipping from the Peking and Tientsin Times of June 1.

DECORATION DAY

DECORATION DAY was observed by the American community on Thursday. At 9 a. m. the fifteenth United States infantry assembled at the B. M. C. cemetery, where a brief address was given by the chaplain of the regiment, the Rev. J. Clemens.

The regiment, preceded by its band, then marched to the Japanese park, where the principal function of the day took place. It was here that Colonel Liscum of the ninth United States infantry was slain in the attack on the native city in July, 1900, and an obelisk marks the exact spot where he fell. When the troops arrived at the park they found a large gathering of Americans and other nationalities, including representatives of the German,

Japanese and Russian garrisons, awaiting them. The men were drawn up round the band stand, and Consul-General Knabenshue then gave a brief address, detailing the circumstances in

which Colonel Liscum fell, and finally introducing Professor Eliot.

Dr. Eliot then addressed the gathering. He said that they had assembled to commemorate the virtues of the soldier, on a spot where they had been manifested by the American troops in 1900. Similar ceremonies were being observed throughout the United States that day. What were the sacrifices and

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At the conclusion of his address the band played a medley of American national airs, and after the Rev. Mr. Clemens had offered a final prayer, the "Star Spangled Banner" was played, and taps was sounded by a bugler. This brought the ceremony to an end. During the day military detachments were sent to pay tributes to the soldiers of other nationalities who fell at Tientsin in 1900.

FIREMEN PROTEST SENTENCES

Striking marine firemen are holding meetings to protest against the sentences imposed on their leader, Alexander C. Morgan, and other strikers, yesterday.

Mr. Morgan, charged with inciting to riot, was given eight months at Deer Island. He appealed and was held in \$500 for the superior court.

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AMERICANS IN CHINESE CITY HEAR

R. ELIOT DELIVER ADDRESS

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day address in park of Chinese city

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ST. PAUL TO HAVE

BIG FLOWER SHOW

ST. PAUL—Three hundred cases of smilax will be used to decorate the ceiling of the St. Paul Auditorium during the St. Paul flower show, Nov. 8 to 12, next. This will be the first time that the wholesale decoration of the ceiling of the big building has been attempted.

The flower show bids fair to be the greatest exhibition St. Paul ever saw and certainly will be the greatest display of flowers ever shown in the Northwest. It is to be given under the auspices of the Minnesota Florists' Association.

MR. STRAUS TO ARBITRATE

NEW YORK—Oscar Straus, formerly secretary of commerce and labor, has been elected chairman of the arbitration committee which is to decide the wage dispute between the eastern railroads and their engineers. Public hearings will begin at Manhattan Beach on Monday.

SUMMER CAMPS

SANTA ANITA CAMP

PLAN FOR NATION TO ACQUIRE MONTICELLO NEAR CONSIDERATION

Prospect Said to be Good That Martine Resolution for Investigation Committee Will Soon be Reached

OWNER IS OPPOSED

Senate Committee Promises Favorable Report on Measure for Inquiry as to Expense and Desirability

WASHINGTON—One of the more recent evidences of a revived Democratic hope is the rapid spread of the desire among men of that party to have the nation acquire Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, and convert it into a national shrine, similar to those at Mt. Vernon, Arlington and the Hermitage.

The subject has been before Congress all of the present session, but nothing was done until this week, when, as is generally known, the Senate committee on library, at the request of Mrs. Martin W. Littleton of New York, agreed to report favorably to the Senate the resolution of Senator Martine of New Jersey, providing for the appointment of a committee to make a thorough investigation of the question and report.

The committee is to go into the matter of expense, feasibility, desirability, etc., and presumably will be ready to announce its conclusions next winter, assuming that the Martine resolution, upon reaching the Senate, is favorably acted upon.

Mrs. Littleton says that the Jefferson estate was valued at \$71,000 during the time of Jefferson. It was sold to Commodore Levy, ancestor of Representative Jefferson M. Levy of New York, the present owner, for \$10,000, and is valued at present by the county of Albemarle, Virginia, at \$35,403. In the opinion of Senator Martine of Virginia, the estate is worth in the neighborhood of \$50,000. The government, in case Representative Levy should maintain his present attitude of unwillingness to sell the estate, might have to pay a total of \$200,000 in order to gain possession, this sum including all costs.

Mt. Vernon, the home of George Washington, is owned by a corporation composed of patriotic women, who took the property over before the civil war, when it was on the point of being sold at auction. It is today undoubtedly the best known place of its kind in the western hemisphere. The property is kept up just as in the days of Washington, and tens of thousands of people visit it every year.

Arlington, opposite Washington, on the south bank of the Potomac river, was the home of Gen. Robert E. Lee before the civil war. It was seized by the government during the war. During the first administration of Grover Cleveland Congress passed an act appropriating the full value of the property and ordering the amount paid to the Lees. The place is now maintained in its original form.

The Hermitage, near Nashville, long the home of Andrew Jackson, was purchased a number of years ago by a society of southern women, patterned after the society which redeemed Mt. Vernon. The society owns all of the original plantation, excepting a small part at one end which is used for a soldiers' home. The mansion, as has been the case at Mt. Vernon and Arlington, has been fully restored, and is to be kept perpetually in the style which prevailed during Andrew Jackson's time. There was no aid by Congress or the state of Virginia in the purchase of Mt. Vernon. Arlington was paid for wholly out of the national treasury. Tennessee appropriated a part of the purchase price of the Hermitage, but the ladies' association raised the remainder.

What form the purchase of Monticello would take, if ordered by Congress, remains to be seen. Undoubtedly there would be an effort to have Congress appropriate the entire amount, which would be small at best. At the same time, however, there have been hints that there might be formed a society of ladies similar to the Mt. Vernon and the Hermitage Societies, to contribute a part of the cost and afterwards to assume the care of the property.

Mr. Levy does not assent to some of the things Mrs. Littleton has said to Congress about Monticello. It is her claim that the property is more or less neglected, and that in a general way Mr. Levy has not paid proper respect to the memory of Jefferson in the attention he has been giving the property.

Mr. Levy responds to this criticism by saying that annually he expends large sums of money in the upkeep of the property, and that he is endeavoring to maintain it just as it was in Jefferson's days. He says no place in the country is more beautiful, and that even the White House in this city is not better cared for, nor in a better state of preservation. Mr. Levy admits that visitors are only permitted to remain 20 minutes on the grounds, but that, he says, is because there are hundreds of them daily, and the guards cannot perform their duties properly unless the grounds are frequently cleared.

Speaking of the history of Monticello and its ownership by the Levy family, Mr. Levy made the following statements to several of his Washington newspaper acquaintances:

"Monticello originally consisted of 640 acres and was secured by Peter Jefferson,

son, father of Thomas Jefferson, from his father-in-law, Mr. Randolph. Thomas Jefferson inherited about 30,000 acres of land and received 11,000 more from his wife. At the time of his passing it was not necessary to sell Monticello, which he had beautifully improved, his heirs preferring to secure title to certain of the Randolph properties which he had owned. Monticello was therefore sold in due time to a man named Barclay, a missionary, who disliked Jefferson on religious grounds, and who desired to own Monticello that he might destroy it.

"My uncle, Commodore Levy, then Lieutenant Levy, heard of Barclay's threat, and on learning that the new owner would sell the property for a profit, made a bid for it, which was accepted. Meanwhile, however, a portion of the original Monticello tract had been sold and only about 218 acres were left. When I inherited the estate, on becoming of age, the 218 acres was all of it. Gradually I bought back all of the original estate and acquired much more, until I now have at Monticello about 1000 acres. It has been my aim to keep the property just as Jefferson left it. I have been asked repeatedly to install electric lights and to modernize the property in other ways, but I have refused."

Mr. Levy says that he will resist any effort the federal government may make to take over Monticello. Members of Congress say in reply that the government has the right to acquire the estate under the rule of eminent domain, and Mr. Levy will be compelled to acquiesce. Mrs. Littleton calls attention to the fact that there was opposition on the part of the owners of the Hermitage to turning it over to the public, but that in the end the weight of public sentiment compelled them to yield, just as, in her opinion, public sentiment can compel Mr. Levy to yield without resort to harsh measures.

There seems to be no opposition in Congress to the acquisition of the estate by the government. The advocates of the idea, however, are almost exclusively Democrats, who argue that in what promises to be a Democratic year, the party can do no better thing than to see that the home of Jefferson is converted into a national shrine.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders
WASHINGTON—Lieut.-Col. R. Schofield, deputy Q. M. G., and Maj. J. L. D. Hartman, Q. M., to Governors island, N. Y., for duty pertaining to maneuvers in Connecticut.

Maj. J. W. Chamberlaine, C. A. C., to naval war college, Newport, R. I., to obtain information in connection with duties as director dept. art. and land defense coast artillery school.

First-Lieut. J. L. Siner, medical corps, detailed member board medical corps, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., for the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the medical corps, vice Maj. J. S. Wilson, medical corps, relieved.

Navy Orders
These navy orders were issued today:

Lieut. Commander A. T. Graham, detached the Washington; home, wait orders.

Lieut. R. S. Culp, to navy recruiting station, Detroit, Mich.

Lieut. W. C. Barker, Jr., detached the Washington; home, wait orders.

Lieut. H. G. S. Wallace, detached charge navy recruiting station, Detroit, Mich., to the Colorado.

Lieut. (junior grade) R. T. S. Lowell, detached the Delaware; to the Tacoma.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. B. Kelly, detached the Tennessee; home, wait orders.

Lieut. (junior grade) C. M. McGill, detached the Georgia; to the Tacoma.

Ensign W. A. Richardson, detached the Connecticut; to the Tacoma.

Ensign D. O. Thomas, detached the Raleigh; to Asiatic station.

Ensign J. H. Ingram, detached the Tacoma; to the Maine.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. W. Smith, detached the Connecticut; to the Salem.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. F. Lawrence, detached the Nebraska; to the Connecticut.

Passed Asst. Surgeon J. E. Gill, detached the Missouri; to the Panther.

Passed Asst. Surgeon W. G. Steadman, detached the Mississippi; to the Georgia.

Passed Asst. Surgeon L. H. Wheeler, detached the Salem; home, wait orders.

Passed Asst. Surgeon C. L. Moran, detached the Georgia; home, wait orders.

Asst. Surgeon E. E. Woodland, detached the Panther; to the Solace.

Assistant Surgeon D. D. V. Stuart, detached naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; to the Dixie.

Assistant Surgeon W. E. Eaton, detached the Virginia; to the Louisiana.

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RATIONAL GOLF
By STEVEN ARMSTRONG
It is only the second time on record that there has been a tie in the final of the British open championship and in each case John Ball has figured in it. The first time was against the late Lieut. F. G. Sait, which was decided at the thirty-seventh hole, but this year still another hole had to be played before Mr. Ball could dispose of A. Mitchell. Mr. Ball's record is truly wonderful and it is doubtful if it ever will be equalled. It can scarcely be said he is now playing as he once did, but his form is still good enough to win championships—and it is rather amusing to know that he competed in his first championship tournament the year after his opponent of 1912 was born.

Both men had played exceptionally well throughout the previous matches and a close final was expected—but the exciting finish will make it an always memorable one. Each man made some slips in the first round, but from the fifth hole of the second round one could not ask for a more interesting game to watch. Relentlessly Mr. Ball played one perfect shot after the other and Mr. Mitchell, though playing well, saw hole after hole of his lead slipping away from him. Every one knows how trying this is, especially when one's opponent is a seven-time champion. It may have been anxiety which kept Mr. Mitchell from taking advantage of his chance to win on the eighteenth green, here a four-foot putt meant victory—it was not to be, however, and the greater excitement from Norfolk for Chesapeake bay; Patapasco from Norfolk for Newport.

Navy Notes
Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, aid for material and member of the general board, will go to sea early next month in command of one of the divisions of the Atlantic fleet. Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, commanding the first division, will relinquish his command afloat and will go on duty at the navy department, probably with the general board. Captain Albert G. Winterhalter, member of the general board, will succeed Rear Admiral Fletcher as aid for material.

The Jenkins has been assigned to duty with the torpedo flotilla, Atlantic fleet. The Birmingham was placed in first reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., on July 11, 1912.

LONGER VOTING HOURS ADOPTED
Somerville aldermen have adopted an order which Mayor Burns is expected to sign, providing that the polling places shall be open election days from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m. Heretofore they opened at 6 a. m. and closed at 4 p. m.

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ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS
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perience of his indomitable opponent was bound to tell at such a critical stage.

Mr. Ball's first victory in the amateur was in 1888. He followed this up by winning in 1890, 1892, 1894 and 1899.

For seven years his name was not on the cup but two of these were spent with his regiment in South Africa. Once more he came to the fore and was again champion 1907 and 1910, so 1912 is his eighth success. Two silver medals are in his collection—one when T. E. Laidlay beat him at Prestwick in 1887 and in 1895 when he lost to Mr. Balfour-Melville after a tie at St. Andrews.

The open (professional) title went to him in 1890 and the open finish three times. He is 48 years of age and no player plays a more steady, thinking game—and he is at his best in an uphill match. Mr. Mitchell has been steadily rising as a golfer during the last three years and his perfect golfing style should mean that he will win the golf medal before many championships have come and gone. Out of the 27 championship tournaments the Royal Liverpool Club has held the cup on 12 occasions.

KENTUCKY TO GET POSTAL BANKS
WASHINGTON—Order was issued recently for the establishment of postal savings banks in Kentucky. These banks will be opened to the public on July 1.

Allensville, Arlington, Auburn, Barlow, Birdsboro, Birmingham, Blackford, Brandenburg, Calvert City, Carrsville, Clay, Columbus, Crofton, Cromwell, Dundee, Dunmore, Fancy Farm, Fordville, Fredonia, Glendale, Golden Pond, Hanson, Hardin Springs, Hazen, Irvington, Keiville, Kirkmansville, Kirksey, Kuttawa, Lafayette, Lewisburg, Lewisport, Livermore, Lovelaceville, Lynnville, Milburn, Morgantown, Moscow, Nebo, Pleasant Ridge, Poole, Rockport, Salem, Slaughterville, Tithum, Ulica, Water Valley, White Plains, Whitesville, Wingo, Woodbury.

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A complete file of The Christian Science Monitor since it started Nov. 25, 1908, any edition, for an historical society. Address CIRCULATION DEPT., The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul sts., Boston, Mass.

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OPTICAL HOUSE wants lady of executive ability who will interest herself in the business. W. 22, Monitor Office.

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SALESMAN wants to become connected with a commission firm handling staple line. B-1, 50 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

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The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "Sacrament." Sunday School at The Mother Church at 10:45 a. m. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

The increased interest in opera that has spread over the country in the last few years has aroused an unprecedented appreciation of voice work and demand for good voice teachers. Not all voice students are training for the operatic stage or concert platform, but many are and all realize that with the increased desire for vocal music has come a more intelligent understanding of it. To students of voice the Wilson-Greene school, church, recital and oratorio singing. It is conducted by Thomas Evans Greene and his wife, Katie Wilson-Greene. Mr. Greene has appeared in opera and in concerts in most of the large cities of the United States and Canada. Mrs. Greene is ranked as one of the leading teachers of voice in North America. She always gives particular attention to proper breath control, the placing of the voice, enunciation, and artistic singing. The school is favorably situated in Washington, D. C., giving the student who attends it an opportunity of spending a winter at the Nation's capital, and that, it is conceded, is a liberal education in itself. The Greene residence is at 2847 Connecticut avenue, in close proximity to some of the handsomest and most celebrated residences in that city of handsome homes.

Those who happen to be in New York at the present time have an opportunity of furnishing their homes with handsome fittings at a comparatively low cost. James McCreery & Co. are making pronounced reductions on furniture in both the Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth street stores. They include dining room and bedroom suites in reproductions of Chipendale, Hepplewhite, Sheraton, Colonial and William and Mary patterns, among the finest to be found the world over. In addition to these are some discontinued patterns of the French, Boudier and Anglo-Persian rugs.

If there is one thing the globe-trotter—whether his journey be around the world, or down to the beach on an outing—needs more than anything else, it is a watch. A watch must necessarily be a good time keeper, else it is more bother than anything else, and good time keepers, of the very best that are to be found in the world, are carried by Shreve, Crump & Low Company of 147 Tremont street, Boston. This firm is agent for Patek-Philippe & Co., manufacturers of watches in Geneva, Switzerland. This year to this Swiss firm has been awarded the unique first prize for best running between all manufacturers, also the prize for the closest daily variation. The prize was recently created and is most highly valued as it constitutes the most important feature of appreciation in the contest. In addition to this, many other prizes have been awarded to this firm, putting it unquestionably in the highest rank.

A convenient device for the needlewoman is the Universal thread cutter, waxer and holder combined. It means no more biting thread or hunting for wax. It can be obtained from the Universal Thread Cutter Company, 110 Broad street, Boston.

The cook who has taken pains to stir her cakes, beat her eggs and measure her quantities carefully, should not risk spoiling the result of her work by using an inferior flavoring. Sauer's extracts have received 10 American and European awards and can therefore be depended upon. They come in bottles of two sizes, a small and a large and can be bought from most grocers.

Twice each year, at the close of the spring and autumn seasons, Browning, King & Co. mark down all their merchandise. The reductions on spring goods have now been made and men who wish to get a bargain in suits or shirts or other furnishings carried by this company can do so. These reductions are not given the name of a "sale," as the goods were not bought for sale purposes but consist of broken lines remaining after a season of selling. Some of the prices have been cut one third, others not so much, but all enough to make bargains. The suits are all this season's suits.

Shirts, also, have been marked down. Some are Metric shirts, some are pongee and some silk. They are pleased and

plain negligee, with soft and stiff cuffs. Other reductions in the men's furnishings will be found by those who visit the store at 407, 409 and 411 Washington street.

By buying furniture on the club plan started by C. B. Moller, Inc., of Cambridge, a room or a whole house can be well furnished on the payment of a small sum of money each month. The club plan is different from the instalment and involves no insurance, no interest, no extras, and has 30 years of dealing to back the offer. Persons interested in it should call at the store at Massachusetts avenue and Main street, Cambridge. There is a wide selection from which to choose, and the furniture is warranted to be of good construction.

How many things are made of rubber, and how necessary they are to everyday comfort few realize, unless they have visited the Goodyear rubber house. Rubber goods are made for the home in many ways than can be thought of in an hour and just as many for camp and fishing. Also, some are made for autoing and traveling. The store has been moved to 46 Boylston street from 24 School street where it was formerly.

Many little things that go to make people more comfortable in summer are to be found at B. F. Macy's at 410 Boylston street. They are things which Mr. Macy says make housekeeping easy. Among the things are thermos bottles and thermos carafes, water coolers, lemonade straws, fly screens and fly covers for dishes exposed to the air.

SEAMAN'S STRIKE BRINGS RIOTING

NEW YORK—Rioting in which five men were injured, two of them seriously, a manifestation which the police interrupted by making more than 50 arrests, and a parade of unemployed men through the waterfront district, were among Friday's events of the seamen's strike.

Strike-breakers employed at the Morgan line piers were attacked as they left their work at night. Fists were brought into play and stones were thrown. One man was stabbed. From house tops, bricks and bottles were hurled at the crowd.

CADETS BUSY ON FIRST DAY IN CAMP

HINGHAM, Mass.—With the sounding of reveille, first corps cadets began the first day of their week's encampment here this morning. Drills, lectures and other work incident to military camp life were begun. A feature of the routine will be the regular afternoon drill at 4 o'clock.

Two hundred and fifty members of the corps reached here late yesterday in command of Lieut. Col. Franklin L. Joy. After guard mount the corps went to mess. They were then addressed by Lieutenant-Colonel Joy and Maj. Charles H. Cole on how to get the best results from service at a military camp.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The construction department of the terminal division Boston & Maine road is shortening engine stalls at East Cambridge round-house five feet to make room for a new 80 feet turn-table.

The fuel department of the Boston & Maine road is sending an advance supply of winter coal to its division points and coal distributing stations.

Boston & Albany Railway Engineer Horn with a super-heating Pacific type engine hauled the Twentieth Century Limited with 10 cars from South Framingham to South station in 27 minutes yesterday including the Huntington Avenue stop.

Workmen are finishing the elevator entrance at South station which runs to the third, fourth and fifth floors of the Dorchester Avenue addition.

The Boston & Albany road is making extensive repairs on their Kneeland street freight office building which formerly was the Old Colony Railway passenger station.

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LONG GOLD VEIN FOUND IN GEORGIA

CLARKESVILLE, Ga.—A rich gold vein 2 feet in width and over two miles long on the surface and of unknown depth has been discovered near here by W. B. Underwood, of Knoxville, Tenn., an expert mining engineer of that city.

Assays made by Atlanta chemists were received here and show that the gold ore runs as high as \$187.80 per ton on the average. In view of the fact that gold ore which mines \$18 per ton can be profitably mined, the unusual richness of the vein just discovered is indicated.

The owners of the property have not as yet definitely decided what steps they will take for its development, but it is probable that they will erect a big gold mill plant at an early date.

It is claimed that this is the largest gold vein ever discovered in the South.

PUPILS IMPROVE SCHOOL LAWN

WASHINGTON, Pa.—The making of the city beautiful was included in the curriculum of the sixth ward school of Washington recently and the residents of that section of the town were given a practical showing of the possibilities of application of civic pride.

The lawn of the sixth ward school was overgrown with dandelions and the school officials decided to put a stop to the dandelion nuisance in short order.

The youngsters were taken from the schoolroom during the regular recitation hours and each child provided with a basket. In a remarkably short space of time the pupils had every dandelion top carefully plucked off and stowed away in the baskets.

MONTREAL TO GET THEOLOGY SCHOOL

KINGSTON, Ont.—The Methodist laymen of Montreal intend to raise \$250,000 for a new Wesleyan Theological College. In an address before the Montreal conference, while in session here recently, Principal Smith, and C. C. Holland, Montreal; Dr. Graham, general and educational secretary, Toronto, and the Rev. W. Sparling, Montreal, made public the plan of the college board.

The plans involve the erection of an entirely new plant with every modern equipment. The accommodation will be for more than 100 students.

CAPTAIN JONES RETIRES

Capt. Frank L. Jones, for 31 years a member of the police department, and for the last four and one half years in charge of the Back Bay station, has been retired on pension.

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EFFORTS MADE
TO AVOID STRIKE

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Members of the executive committee of the Weavers Union and the state board of conciliation and arbitration met here this afternoon to attempt to bring about terms between the New Bedford weavers and the cotton mill owners.

The New Bedford textile council voted last night to indorse the action of the weavers in voting to strike at the cotton mills of this city Monday unless the notices of grading were taken down.

Secretary Duffy said that the other textile operatives will come out on a sympathetic strike with the weavers. A mill man said that in some of the mills where notices had been posted these notices had been taken down and that there would not be a strike.

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the air of closed and musty
rooms to an atmosphere
pleasant to live in. It drives
mosquitoes from the
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delightful companion to
the traveler who meets unpleasant
conditions on land and sea. Ask for
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FUME. All dealers, or direct 25c.

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send expert men to unpack. Owners
are wholly relieved of all trouble and
labor. Our long years of experience
and unquestioned financial responsibility
make it perfectly safe to entrust the re-
moval or packing and shipping of furni-
ture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut-
glass, silver, etc., to us. We guarantee
more expert and careful handling than
can be secured in any other way. Cor-
respondence solicited. Telephone.

THE SHOPPING
EXCHANGE
81 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.
Tel. Haymarket 3739.

Ladies who are too busy to do their
own shopping may be relieved to know
the services of an expert shopper are
at their disposal. Send for booklet.

MME. PEAL & SON
50 Taylor Arcade, Cleveland, O.

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There Is No Core In Our Ice
Telephone South Boston 545

Prompt Delivery in Back Bay,
Roxbury and Dorchester.

ORDER THIS SEASON FROM THE
Central Ice Manufac-
turing Co.

110 MT. VERNON STREET,
DORCHESTER, MASS.

RUGS, RUGS, RUGS
3000 BALKANS of Japanese rugs, exceptional
value; our rug department offers an ex-
cellent opportunity for agents to make a
few hundred dollars quick; in addition, we
carry the largest line of household speci-
ties in the market, as well as patent novelties;
our prices are lower and our delivery
is more prompt than can be had else-
where. Send for our Buyers' Guide of 104
pages. DUNDEE MFG. CO., 46 Chancery
st., Boston, the House of 1000 Specialties.

BOSTON PLUMBING
and Lighting Supply Co.
Retail
Sales at
Wholesale
Prices
147 Port-
land Street

Goodyear RUBBER
HOUSE
46 Boylston St.
Formerly School St.

Best grade RUBBER GOODS for
the HOME, the CAMP, for Fishing,
Boating or Auto Riding.

60 FEET, 5-ply hose, all
coupled and fully war-
ranted, \$3.00. Mail or-
ders filled. JOHN P.
TABER, 181 Friend st.,
Boston. "Boston" No-
zle 35c. extra.

Wedding and Card Engraving
Steel Embossed Letter Heads
and Monogram Stationery

MCKENZIE ENGRAVING CO.
125-127 Franklin St., Boston

Suffolk Storage Warehouse Company
100 Northampton, near Washington Street
FURNITURE STORAGE
PACKING, SHIPPING
Estimates furnished without charge.
Send for descriptive booklet.
Telephone 833 Roxbury.

SEE OUR UP-TO-MINUTE
BAKERY
And Your Appetite Will Be Satisfied

"REINHARDT'S"
303 MASSACHUSETTS

GENUINE FARINA COLOGNE

"I have here made only a nosegay of culled flowers."—Montaigne.

MADE IN AMERICA FROM FARINA'S RECIPE

For more than 100 years the JOHANN MARIA FARINA COLOGNE has been considered the standard. It has been for 15 years made in America from Farina's last original recipe dated 1826. It can be had at principal stores at about half the price of imported. A free sample, with prices of eleven different sizes, will be sent to Monitor readers upon request, accompanied by names of their nearby dealers.

M. H. MULLIN
9 W. 14th Street, New York City

The Largest Line of Custom Corsets
in the World
BARCO-BONE

Used exclusively in
Barclay's
"Tailor-Made"
Corsets
A new corset furnished
free is the Barclay guar-
antee if a stay should
rust or break within one
year from purchase date.
Ladies invited to exam-
ine before purchas-
ing elsewhere.
Resident work.
Tel. 5124-W B. R.

Agents
Wanted
MRS. A. E. GREENLEAF
(N. E. Manager),
318 Huntington Ave., Boston

Tourists Visiting Boston
or Atlantic City
Have a POSTAL PICTURE TAKEN
as a souvenir. Finest quality and
workmanship guaranteed.

JAMIESON \$1 A
PHOTOGRAPHER DOZEN
308 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.,
509 Board Walk, Atlantic City

UPON REQUEST
we will mail you one of our beautiful
illustrated 1912 catalogues
Utilize your saving of combings or extra
hair by having it made over into the very
latest styles for head dress. It is such
an inexpensive way of keeping your hair-
dress up to date.

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50 Taylor Arcade, Cleveland, O.

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And Your Appetite Will Be Satisfied

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303 MASSACHUSETTS

WOMEN either
buy or influ-
ence the pur-
chase of most
manufactured products.
They are keen observers
of intelligent efforts to
supply their needs. Ad-
vertisements on this
page run at our classi-
fied rate:

First insertion 15 cents a line;
3 to 25 insertions, 10 cents a
line;
26 to 50 insertions, at least
three times a week, 5 cents
a line;
51 to 100 insertions, at least
three times a week, 5 cents
a line.

A multitude of care-
ful, attentive and well-
to-do home builders all
over the world are wait-
ing to cooperate loyally
with advertisers on this
page.

May we have you?

WOMEN
THE
WORLD'S
BEST
BUYERS

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED

STENOGRAPHER (24, single, South Boston), \$12-\$14:

STUDENT (Mt. Hermon) desires position for 2 months; willing to work; references furnished. V R. CRAIGIE, 41 Boston St., Boston, Mass.

STUDENT desires to work in pri
house during his school vacation

TRANSITMAN—Position wanted by married man as transitman or timekeeper. Long experience, best references. HALL, 100 Main st., Providence, R. I.

VALET—Colored man wishes position traveling valet, waiter, 3rd or 2nd class porter or houseman. L. B. PETER, 100

WAITER and houseman (32, single, residence city); mention 7474, STATE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Ku and st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.

WOOD CARVER (20, single, residence city), \$10-\$15; mention 7504, STATE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Ku and st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.

YOUNG MAN (18), experienced elevator operator, wants position at **SYDNEY ST. CLAIR, 104 E. Canton Boston**

YOUNG MAN of good address desires to work afternoons to pay for tuition school; best of reference. **JOHN KASPI 176 Federal st., 411 Weld bldg., Boston.**

YOUNG MAN (19) with 3 years' high school education desires position as

YOUNG MAN (17) would like position in some office; has some knowledge in shorthand and typewriting. SAMUEL THANNEN, 380 Blue Hill av., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (20) wants any kind of employment; good worker, good habits; references. PHILIP S. DRAPER, 807 Western av., West Lynn, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (23) desires position in cleaning and pressing shop or store. Address **B. GROWER, 118 Main st., Middletown, Conn.**

YOUNG MAN (American, Protestant, wants position: 2 years' mercantile experience, references. HAROLD C. RICHARDS, 1046 Adams st., Dorchester, Mass.

ance (no bookkeeping); reliable, capable references. JULIUS ROY HOWLAND, 54 Willow av., West Somerville, Mass. Tel. 1615-M.

YOUNG MAN (19) wants position with a good company, with opportunity of working up to selling/end. CLARENCE LESBIE DURRELL, 47 Porter st., Melrose, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED - FEMALE

AMERICAN WOMAN (45), Institute of Beauty and store experience, would act as attendant 3 days a week, substitute in shop or do sewing; best references. **MRS. F. H. HARRISON**, 74 Harold st., Roxbury, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Tactful young woman wants position with adult or child;

ATTENDANT—Capable woman desirous of taking position to take entire charge of an infirm person. 10 years of experience; references. MARY ANN TAYLOR, 45 Draper av., Arlington, Mass. Tel. 493-M.

anted by capable Protestant woman take charge of house; best references. **MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY**, 79 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 2994.

ATTENDANT (English, Protestant) takes charge of infant; \$10 week; references. **MISS STEVENS DIRECTORY**, Joylston st., Boston; tel. 1936 Ox.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION, experienced, care of elderly people; city or suburban travel; good reader, packer, red and adaptable; best references. NELSON. GORHAM, 96 St. Botolph st., Boston. Tel. E. B. 3069-J.

BAKERY SALESLADY—Position wanted by a girl having over a year's experience. Best of reference furnished. MARRIEN, 157 Dorchester st., South Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer
des position; capable and trustworth
PERKINS EMP. AGENCY, Tilton, N. H.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double
ry, capable of taking charge of bo
pening and closing same, trial bala
tements, etc; good practical experie
ferences furnished. LEILA A. CART

BOOKKEEPER—American girl with position as bookkeeper, cashier or clerk; experienced; best references. E. J. PAUL, 1000 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

CASHIER and salesgirl, millinery, 27, residence city), \$10; good appearance mention 750d. STATE FREE EMP. (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland Boston; tel. Ox. 2900.

CLEANING—Experienced woman desires employment in office, cleaning or work of the day. **MARY MOORE**, 605 Shawmut Boston.

CLERICAL—Young lady desires position in office; quick to learn and has knowledge of typewriting. **R. M. ANDERS**, 207 Washington st., Roslindale, Mass.

CLERICAL—Young lady, refined, educated, good penman, wishes clerical position (no stenography) in Boston; references furnished. Address RUTH MAR 87 Hyde Park av., Roslindale, Boston.

CLERK (17, single, residence Everett) penman, \$6-85; mention 7406. STATIONERY EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged) Inland st., Boston; tel. ex. 2960.

COOK AND SECOND—Two capable s

COOK—Capable woman desires position for the summer; hotel or private board house; references. **MERCANTILE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, 1994-W.**

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

COOK—Capable woman wishes position in small family; best of references. Address Mrs. A. M. HAVEN, 184 Franklin st., Chelsea, Mass.

COOK AND WAITRESS—thoroughly competent, wishes position; best references. MISS BAGLEY, EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER—desires employment by the day. M. A. RAGGETT, 1 Chestnut st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT—Housekeeper wants any kind of work that can be done during spare hours. MRS. MARY O. WELLES, 17 Standish st., Hartford, Conn.

GENERAL WORK—wanted two days weekly; laundry work or cleaning. MRS. EMILY M. MARTIN, 324 Howard st., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—wanted by colored girl; references. N. E. CANFIELD, EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Tel. 2994-W.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman desires day's work; references. A. J. SHEARER, 101 Myrtle st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Near young colored girl wants employment by the day; no washing. MISS JOSEPHINE COTTELL, 101 Myrtle st., Boston.

GOVERNMENT—sewing, French, German, English, music, 2 years' normal training, studied in high school; references. JULIET TRONIER, French Women's Christian Assn., 28 Appleton st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPING or housework wanted by neat, trustworthy woman in family; ladies only; good references. N. E. CANFIELD, EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Tel. 2994-W.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman desires position in business family; Boston or vicinity preferred; please address by letter, stating wages. MISS HATTIE A. KENNY, 290 Centre st., Sagamore, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—middle-aged, desirable position in small refined family; excellent cook, capable of taking full charge, or could care for two children; references. MRS. C. GOODWIN, 25 Gray st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman with girl (6) wants position as general housekeeper. PERKINS EMP. AGENCY, Tilton, N. H.

HOUSEKEEPER—American middle-aged woman would like position as housekeeper in family of 2 in an apartment, or would like short distance to school. Address MISS E. E. HATCH, 154 W. Newton st., Boston, or tel. 853-R Tre.

HOUSEKEEPER—situation wanted by middle-aged woman; references. MRS. J. M. McCREHAN, Emp. Office, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman with girl (10) wishes position in small family in country. Address Mrs. E. L. HOLMES, 22 Warren st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—neat, reliable, good cook, wanted for home and good pay to fight one; references required. Write Mrs. L. C. MORRILL, Great Pl. av., Needham, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Young woman (American Protestant) wants position in small family. Address KATHERINE ROBERTS, 74 Cottage st., Chelsea, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman, middle-aged, neat, refined, references. MRS. FANNIE E. FRANCIS, 13 Floral pl., Newton Highlands, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman, good cook, wishes position in small family, no washing. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted by refined American young man in first-class hotel; experienced in overseeing and tactfully managing help; no overtime; references. Address MRS. CHARLOTTE M. HUTCHINGS, 90 St. Botolph st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Redeemed American woman with daughter (12) wishes position; country or seashore. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

LAUNDRY—wanted to do at home; no laundrying; references. Address Mrs. S. E. WARD, Suite 4, 46 Norway st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Reliable woman desires position to go away for the summer; references. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

LAUNDRESSES and chambermaids (2) with positions, together or separately. Address MISS BAGLEY, EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (Swedish), first-class, wants employment at home. MISS OLIVIA JOHNSON, 43 Judson st., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID (colored) wishes general housework; go home nights; best references. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

MAIDS—Two West Indian girls with positions in general housework; references. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

MAID—wanted for general housework; good cook. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

MAID—Wanted—A girl for general housework for two ladies; Apply by letter before 11 a. m. or after 4 p. m. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

MAID—Capable woman wishes employment; general housework; day or hour. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

OFFICE WORK, typist (18, single, residence Dorchester), 86 mention 701. STATE PRINTING EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 86 mention 701. State Printers, 86 mention 701.

PIANISTE (young) wishes position as accompanist, or teacher of beginners. ELLA S. HULON, 4 Knollin st., Malden, Mass.

PRINTING—High school student taking printing course wishes employment with printing house during vacation. Address ELLA S. HULON, 4 Knollin st., Malden, Mass.

SALESWOMAN—Positions desired at once for a grammar school graduate; Roxbury, fair league of Roxbury, placement bureau, Broadway and Putnam sts., Roxbury, Mass.; tel. Hay 2617.

SALESWOMAN (Protestant), neat appearing, desires permanent position in city. MISS SADIE HANSON, 131 Norfolk st., Dorchester, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS—in the home, or mother's help; good seamstress; can cut and make ladies' or children's clothes from patterns; good home rather than large factory; references. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS—American woman wishes employment in plant; references. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS, experienced, wishes position in home or factory; references. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS—Colored woman wishes employment by the day, sewing, cleaning, dyeing, remodeling; especially experienced in alterations. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS, experienced in alterations, remodeling, also cutting and fitting. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

SECOND MAID—Situation wanted by competent young woman. Apply to MISS KENNY, 290 Centre st., Sagamore, Mass.

SECRETARY—Young lady of executive ability, desires position in business office; references. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER and typist (22, single, residence Brighton), 55 mention 701. State Printers, 86 mention 701.

STENOGRAPHER—Colored woman wishes position as beginner; best references. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER and office work (21, single, residence Boston), 85 to start; mention 701. State Printers, 86 mention 701.

STENOGRAPHER—Colored girl, graduate of Brookline high school, wishes position in business office; references. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, court reporter, long experience as private secretary, desires position as part-time work. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER—Bright young woman (American, Protestant) of good address, desires position in business office; references. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

TEACHER of physical culture wants position in school or gymnasium; references. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

TEACHER—Position wanted as teacher in private school for girls; Latin and English; references. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

TEACHER—Experienced in institutional work, desires position for fall; references. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

WORK BY THE DAY or hour, laundry or cleaning, wanted by reliable woman. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

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EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

MAID wanted for general housework for family of four (white or colored, Protestant) for summer months at seaside; permanent if satisfactory; must be clean and neat; good plain cook, washer and iron; references. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER wanted. 86 mention 701. State Printers, 86 mention 701.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER wanted. 86 mention 701. State Printers, 86 mention 701.

TEACHERS wanted; competent; man, piano; man, violin; woman, singing; woman, piano; for one of the largest and highest standard university conservatories in middle West; 600 music students, new conservatory building, 80 rooms, 2 concert halls; only thorough musicians desired; must have theoretical knowledge; teachers of good general education, reliable character, tact, endurance; must be methodical and accurate; salary will depend upon experience, ability and desirability of the person selected. Address by letter only, L. A. LAMBERT, 27 Cumberland st., Boston.

TEACHER (Biller) Fisher machine wants position in reading room; former position Houston, Tex. Mrs. MARY A. WICKLIFFE, Fifth av. and Summit st., Arkansas City, Kan.

MAID—Colored girl wishes position to do laundry and housework by the day or week; good worker; \$8 per week. RUTH WINSLOW, 108 Dearborn av., Chicago, Phone Doug. 5042.

MANICURIST, experienced also in shampooing and hairdressing, wishes employment. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Experienced middle-aged woman wishes position for several days during the week as mother's helper; references. Mrs. L. STEINER, 4460 Calumet av., Chicago. Phone Kenwood 2024.

PRIVATE SCHOOL—Situation wanted by lady competent to do office work, stenography, housekeeping, buying, catering, etc. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS, experienced, wishes employment. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady, refined, highly educated, reliable, tactful, good general education, references. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR—wishes position; competent driver and repair man; neat, temperate; start reasonable. References. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR—Young man wishes position as chauffeur, private secretary and companion; well educated; references. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR—7 years' experience wants position in Chicago or any other city by day or week; references. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

ELEVATOR MAN—Position wanted running or repairing all kinds of elevators; 10 years' experience in general; references. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Reliable woman (colored) wants few hours' work mornings or afternoons, cleaning, cooking or general; references. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—of any kind by the day or week; references. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

GOVERNMENT, French (Protestant), thoroughly educated, excellent teacher, happy and cheerful, desires position in open school or college; references. Address Mrs. J. M. McCREHAN, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

LINDENS' FLOWERING TIME IS HERE AND ARBORETUM IS PLACE TO SEE THEM

"The largest genus of summer-flowering trees here is Tilia, the lindens, which are now at the height of their flowering time, although the flowers of a few of the species are already fading and those of some others are just opening," says the latest bulletin of the Arnold arboretum. "The genus is widely and generally distributed," the bulletin continues, "in all the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere with the exception of western North America and the Himalayas. Between 40 and 50 species and several hybrids are recognized, for hybrids and supposed hybrids in Tilia are common, and among these hybrids are some of the handsomest and most rapid-growing of all lindens.

"In eastern North America there are seven species of linden trees; four of these are from the extreme south and either are not hardy in the arborescence or have been tried here during such a short time that they need not now be considered. The linden of the north, T. americana, is a splendid great tree growing to its largest size on rich hillside and moist bottom-lands, and showing its greatest beauty in the forests of New Brunswick, northern New England, and the valley of the St. Lawrence river. This tree has been somewhat planted in eastern Massachusetts but less frequently than in the neighborhood of more northern cities.

"The second North American linden tree, T. alba, or, as it is often called, T. Michauxii, although it was first distinguished and made known nearly a century ago, was long overlooked or misunderstood by botanists; and it is only in recent years that this handsome tree has been found to be widely distributed from the valley of the St. Lawrence river to Georgia and Arkansas. It may be distinguished from T. americana by the pale lower surface of the leaves, which is more or less covered with star-shaped clusters of white hairs. The tree is now well established in the arboretum, al-

though the plants are not old enough to flower.

"The third of the northern lindens, T. heterophylla, is a species of the Appalachian mountains and is distributed from western New York to northern Alabama, and through Kentucky to southern Indiana and Illinois, growing to its greatest beauty and to its largest size in the forests which cover the slopes of the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee.

"All the European lindens succeed in the eastern states, where they have been more generally planted than the American species and where there are large specimens of some of the species in the neighborhood of the seaboard cities. There are five European lindens and it is among these and their hybrids that exists the greatest confusion in the opinions of the cultivators of these trees. Probably the most widely distributed of the European species, especially in the south, is Tilia platyphyllos. This tree may be recognized by the yellow tinge of the leaves and the thick covering of short hairs on their lower surface and on their stalks, and by the prominent ribs of the fruit. This is the earliest of all linden trees to flower here.

"A more beautiful tree is Tilia cordata, the common linden of northern Europe, where it sometimes grows to a very large size, the historic lindens of the northern and central parts of the continent being usually of this species. This tree is distinguished by its small, thin, more or less heart-shaped leaves which are pale on the lower surface and furnished with conspicuous tufts of rusty brown hairs in the axils of the principal veins.

"The third European linden is called T. europaea. Although widely distributed in Europe, it appears to be much less common than either of its supposed parents, and the variation in the size, shape and color of the leaves make its hybrid origin possible. T. vulgaris is

AD MEN TO PUSH CLEAN JOURNALISM

WE hope that 'Sparks' from the flint and steel of progressive fellow-ship will kindle a flame of advertising education that will blaze the way to ideal conditions."

On the front cover of the first issue, "Sparks," the official organ of the Dayton Advertising Club in bowing to the business public makes the above announcement as an earnest of the good intentions back of this most recent addition to advertising club publications.

But "Sparks," between the covers of the March and April issues, defines itself more thoroughly. At the very start there is an editorial that says: "Sparks" realizes that in this issue, volume I, number 1, it is expected that it shall give a reason and an excuse for its existence. 'Sparks' feels very young, very humble, and almost timid in taking

more often planted in the neighborhood of Boston than any other linden. There are a number of large specimens in front of a house on Centre street near Orchard street, Jamaica Plain, and in Olmsted park. The flowers of this tree are now fading.

"It is propagated in some of the Dutch nurseries where it is sold as T. vulgaris or europaea, and in the arboretum collection it is the most rapid growing and the most shapely of all the species and hybrids, giving promise of becoming an excellent street tree for this region.

"Two linden trees are found only in eastern Europe, the silver linden, T. tomentosa or argentea, as it is sometimes called, and T. petiolaris. The silver linden is a tree with erect branches forming a broad, compact, round-topped formal head, and large erect leaves dark green and lustrous above and white and covered below with short thick felt. This distinct and handsome tree has not been much planted in eastern Massachusetts.

"As a rule the trees of eastern Asia grow much better in the eastern United States than the related species of Europe, but this is not true of all lindens. All the European lindens flourish here, but none of the Asiatic species give promise."

up the work of teaching, preaching, advising, directing, criticizing and boosting."

"Sparks" then tells what it purposes to do with the assistance of the members of the club and the business clientele. For one thing, the new publica-



Representative Dayton ad men

Left to right—At top: Glenn H. Stibbs, president Dayton Advertising Club, and E. A. Neutze, vice-president; in center: S. O. Lindeman, chairman of club publicity committee; R. B. Waldo, managing editor of "Sparks"; C. J. Geyer, news editor, and B. B. Geyer, advertising manager of "Sparks."

tion will strive to encourage clean journalism. And further, "Sparks" hopes to assist in getting merchants to realize more and more that when once they gain a reputation for honest advertising the rest becomes comparatively easy.

The strength of an advertising organization is readily measured by the locality whence it draws its sustenance. Dayton, O., is a prosperous community. It has large factories and fine stores. Its population is near the 120,000 mark. The Dayton publicity experts have had a way of making their influence felt at the meetings of the national advertising clubs. Daytonites are progressives commercially, and the men who have been chosen to guide the destiny of "Sparks" are of a caliber to assure success to the new journal of publicity.

R. B. Waldo is the managing editor of "Sparks," and C. J. Geyer is the news editor. The advertising manager is B. B. Geyer. The officers of the Dayton Advertising Club are: Glenn H. Stibbs, president; E. A. Neutze, vice-president; J. Anson Hopkins, secretary-treasurer; S. O. Lindeman, chairman publicity committee; O. T. Wheaton, chairman membership committee; I. C. P. Sudrow, chairman house committee; O. Harrington, chairman entertainment committee, and W. D. Lantz, librarian.

Others beside those directly interested in advertising matters must have become impressed by the increasing importance of publicity channels as these evidenced themselves both at the convention of the Association of Advertising Clubs held in Boston last year, and at Dallas, Tex., where the 1912 convention has just come to a close. On both occasions, as at sessions in preceding years, the Dayton Advertising Club took conspicuous parts through the labors of its delegates. Now that this Ohio contingent has a publication of its own, so that it can make its appeal directly to both fellow publicity workers and the general business world, it is expected that the Dayton Club will become even more of an influence than in the past.

CROP GROWN ON SCHOOL LANDS SOLD TO GET CASH TO PAY TEACHERS' WAGES

LOUISVILLE—Needing more money for their schools than was raised by taxation the inhabitants of Wake county, North Carolina, adopted the expedient of cultivating the land surrounding the schools, the money obtained from the sale of the crops being used for the benefit of the schools.

Seventeen such school farms were operated last year. They were worked by 1200 persons, men, women and children, who contributed their labor free. The net gain from the enterprise was nearly \$1200.

This new movement to raise additional funds for the country school is described by A. C. Monahan, assistant in rural education in the United States bureau of education, in a monograph just issued for free distribution by the bureau. Mr. Monahan writes:

"The plan has been called the 'school farm movement' and comprehends the establishment of small farms of from two to 10 acres in connection with every country school. This farm is to be cultivated by the children and their parents, working together on certain days termed 'school farm working bees.'

"The 'working bees' are gatherings for social purposes, as well as for the cultivation of the school land. Each school farm is usually given to one crop. A regular system of rotation is planned. The agricultural work is done under the supervision of the best farmer in the community, so that good methods are used. Every person, therefore, taking part is given the opportunity to observe the most successful systems of raising the crops under cultivation.

"The income received from the sale of the products raised on the school farm is used for general school purposes. It is hoped by this movement to accomplish three things: First, to make money to be used in supplementing the school fund; second, to offer an opportunity to make the teaching of agriculture in the rural school entirely practical, and to

illustrate how pleasant farm work can be made under proper conditions; and third, to offer rural communities opportunities for gatherings to develop the social side of farm life, with the schoolhouse the social center of the community and the principal occupation of the people—farming—the center of interest.

"The first work was done at Holly Springs where, two years ago, two acres of land were planted in cotton. The lighter work was done by the women and children of the community, while the men did the heavy work. A community dinner was a part of the program for each gathering.

"Two bales of cotton were raised, netting the school \$119. The next year the plan was tried at 11 schools, the crops raised including cotton, corn and wheat. On the 11 farms 1300 persons participated in the work. The net profit was nearly \$1200. Last year six additional farms were established, making a total of 17 farms.

"The children of the country want these school farms, and the older people are in sympathy with the idea. The results have been an increased interest in the schools and the school work, an improvement in the appearance of the buildings and grounds, and the lengthening of the school year; also the development of a better community spirit and an improvement in general farming in the country."

SOCIALIST CANDIDATE CHOSEN
BERKELEY, Cal.—By a vote of 56 to 9 for his nearest opponent, Mayor Stitt Wilson was chosen by the Socialist county convention for the Alameda district as their candidate for Congress.

WATER BONDS ELECTION CALLED
SAN DIEGO, Cal.—City council recently fixed Aug. 15 for the \$2,500,000 bond election to purchase the system of the Southern California Mountain Water Company.

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston	FLORISTS	RUG CLEANERS AND RENOVATORS	Chicago, Ill.	SHAMPOOING	DENTISTS	Seattle, Wash.
ACCOUNT BOOKS BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston—Requesters demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER, Phone Richmond 1492.	"CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON" at favorable prices to Monitor readers. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st. Hay 2311.	ORIENTAL PROCESS RUG RENOVATING CO., Office 12 Tremont st., Tel. Or. 1088. Works 129 Dartmouth st., Tel. Tre 2481-J.	CANDIES & ICE CREAM H. B. MILLER & CO.—QUALITY Makers of Fine Candies, Ice Creams, Fruit Jaws and Fancy Drinks. Parties served. Candy a specialty. 3214-16 N. Clark st. Phone-Lake View 2357.	MRS. NEWLIN , Shampooing, Hair Goods, Toiletries, etc. 610 Stewart bldg., State & Washington sts.	DR. F. W. CRYDERMAN , 307 Gas Building, Phone Main 5528.	BOOK AND ART SHOP BOOKS, Mottos, Cards, Pictures, Lesson Markers, etc. THE BOOK AND ART SHOP, 705 Haight bldg., Seattle.
ANDIRONS ANDIRONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS. R. F. MACY, 410 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3609.	FURNITURE EXCHANGE NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE. We will change ours for your old. Before you buy or sell see F. S. SPRAGUE, 51-53 Beverly st. Rich 2777.	STEEL AND RUBBER STAMPS—DOG COLLARS ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington st. opp. Adams-gate subway station. Stencils and Cutlery. We MARK our DOG COLLARS free.	CLEANERS WM. F. BLACK—GENERAL CLEANER. Wearing Apparel, House Furnishings. 6330 Madison ave. Tel. Hyde Park 178.	GOWNS SUITS and GOWNS altered and modernized. B. HANLON, 206 Washington Arcade, formerly with B. Altman & Co., New York.	CLOTHING NEW! USTAINS CLOTHIER. Less expensive, hence lower price. LUNDQUIST, 204 Empress Bldg.	
ART O. CURUMANO, Importer Florentine Specialties, 306 Boylston st., Boston; 56 East 21st st., New York.	GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candelsticks and Candles. Shades, Fixtures refinished and repaired.	TYPEWRITERS YOU CAN RENT 3 MONTHS FOR \$5. Sell on easy terms. Rem. No. 6, Smith St. 2. AM. WR. MACH. CO., 38 Bromfield st.	DRESS SHOPS FLANDERS, 222 S. MICHIGAN BLVD. Individual Designs—Gowns and Frocks.	PETTICOATS PETTICOATS made to measure; quality, style and fit guaranteed. THE PETTICOAT SHOP, 205 Washington Arcade.	CORSETS EXCLUSIVE AGENTS for the GOODWIN and other first-class lines, at prices from \$1.50 to \$25. MRS. A. MORRILL & CO., 1327 Second ave.	
ART CALENDARS DE LUXE Also Mailing Cards, Blotters and Post Cards. Exclusive monthly service for advertisers. RUPERT A. FAIRBAIN, 5-7 Dorchester Ave. Ext'n., Boston, Mass.	GROCERS YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 124-128 Washington st. Forty-six years in this store.	WALL PAPER AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 38-40 CORNHILL, BOSTON—Wall papers of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them.	GOWNS MERTON BAILEY, 432 E. 45th Place, near Grand Blvd. Phone Drexel 5844.	ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY WE PRODUCE the latest and best in photography. ETNA HOLLINGSWORTH, Riverside Studio, 311 1/2 Riverside.	DENTISTS DR. FRANK S. SMITH, 514-515 ALASKA BLDG., Phone Main 748.	
ARTISTS' MATERIALS CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten, Souvenir Cards, Albums. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield st.	HAIR WORK COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st., Room 31.	Cambridge, Mass. ROBBINS BROS., 630 Massachusetts ave. opp. Mass. Ave. Station. Tel. 2850, Camb.	JEWELRY R. E. LOMAX, Expert Watch Repairing. High Grade Jewels. Home F 4954. 457 S. SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES.	CLOTHING WEIN'S CLOTHING HOUSE. We specialize in \$20 and \$25 Suits. Inspection solicited. 331 Riverside.	ICE CREAM PARLOR STOKES, Ice Cream—Candies—Light Lunches. 912 SECOND AVE.	
AWNINGS, TENTS AND WINDOW SHADES W. H. McLELLAN CO., 12 Canal st., Boston—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.	HARDWARE J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 SUMMER ST. BOSTON—BUILDERS' and GENERAL HARDWARE.	FURNITURE C. E. MOLLER, INC., Lafayette ave., Cambridge, Mass. Come to Cambridge for furniture values. Over here rent is reckoned in cents per square yard—no dollars per square inch.	GOWN MAKERS AND TAILORS MISS W. A. KORTEN, GOWNS, SUITS AND CORSETS. 900-910 Kesner Bldg., Tel. 3028 Central.	CORSETS FOR THE FAMOUS SPIRELLA, made-to-order Corset, phone MRS. MINNIE SARBBER, representative, Highland 559-R.	JEWELRY MARION H. RICHARDSON, Precious and semi-precious stones; designing, manufacturing and expert repairing. 1408 2nd av.	
BIBLES MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowdoin st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue S.	LAUNDRY CHICKERING HAND LAUNDRY, 320 Huntington ave.—Ladies' work a specialty; cleaning, dyeing. Tel. 576-R B.	FURNITURE AND PIANO MOVING HERSON & CO.—Movers of Furniture, Pianos, etc. Auto Trucks used. Storage. 636 Mass. ave. Phone.	LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR WALTER J. UHR, ladies' and gentlemen's tailor. Cleaning, repairing and pressing. 1409 East Fourth-street, Chicago.	MOVING AND STORAGE FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE—Pianos and furniture moved and stored. Reduced rates east and west. HENRY WELLES, phone Main 2817.	RESTAURANTS MARION CAFE "THE PLACE TO DINE" 320 SECOND AVE. Christie & Schlipf, Proprietors.	
BRASS CRAFT J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.	ORIENTAL RUGS A. U. DILLEY & CO., Inc., 407 Boylston st., Boston; 613 Fifth av., New York—Exclusive and expert dealers. Every rug guaranteed in writing. Prices reasonable.	APPAREL FOR LADIES LA GREQUE CORSETS—New Spring Models, \$1.50 to \$15; sole agents for Lynn; corset fitting a specialty; mail and phone orders promptly filled. GODDARD BROS., 76 to 88 Market st.	LAUNDRY PURITY LAUNDRY, 1122 Foster ave., Chicago. Steam and hand work; wagons call Fullerton to Devon aves.; tel. Edge 4269.	SHOES CRANE SHOE CO., 510 Riverside Ave., Spokane. Ask Us to Send Our Catalogue.	FURNITURE COME TO MALDEN for Furniture values. Always 25% lower than city prices. Reason for this: Lower rentals, light storage, etc. Very latest designs; best makes. CLIFFORD & BLACK.	
BRUSH SHOES G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., opp. State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms. Sponges and Camels Skin.	PAINTERS AND DECORATORS W. H. FALLON & SON, painting interior, exterior; wall paper, draperies, upholstery; furn., oriental rugs, 100 Boylston st.	COAL AND WOOD SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEW. HALL, Inc., 8 Central sq., Lynn, Mass. Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.	MILLINERY THE MISSES GROHNK, Exclusive Millinery—Reasonable Prices. 1608 W. 12th St. Blvd. Phone Seelye 4367.	VACUUM CLEANERS TO HAVE YOUR HOUSE CLEANED or to install a vacuum cleaner call Main 191 or AS159. VACUUM CLEANER CO.	GENERAL DRY GOODS WE CARRY ONLY RELIABLE UP-TO-DATE DRY GOODS. KELLEY'S MILL REMANENT STORE, Odd Fellows Temple.	
CARPET BEATING ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., Carpet Beating, Naptha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning. 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070.	PICTURES AND FRAMES W. J. GARDNER COMP. NY, 498 Boylston st., Boston. Carefully selected stock of fine pictures, mirrors and frames.	CLOTHIERS BESSE ROFFE CO., Outfitters to Men, Women and Children. Right Goods. Fair Prices.	PHOTOGRAPHY FOR HIGH-CLASS PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHY, for kodak supplies and kodak work our name has always stood for quality and dependability. KRAUSS STUDIO, 4518 Evanston ave., Chicago.	WATCH REPAIRING C. E. BRIDGEN—High class watch repairing at reasonable prices. Repair of 428 So. Broadway. F-1117. Main 6450.	Pittsburgh, Pa. DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO., Diamonds direct from the cutters, 435-437 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.	
CARPET CLEANING RICHARD SMART CARPET CLEANING, ORIENTAL RUG WORK, VACUUM WORK. 4780 Camb. Telephone 8065 Ox.	PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE GO TO THURSTON'S, 50 Bromfield st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.	FOOD STORE J. B. BLOOD COMPANY, "Everything to Eat" Telephone Lynn 2900.	PRINTERS L. W. Becker, Pres. G. F. Becker, Sec. Treas. Phone Harrison 7450. THE BEYER PRINTING CO., 629 FEDERAL ST., CHICAGO. Fine Catalog. Color and Job Printing.	Davenport, Ia. TAILORING NUMSEN LADIES' TAILORING CO. Gowns, Suits, Waists. Phone 5188. McManus Bldg., Davenport, Iowa.	Indianapolis, Ind. GIFT SHOPS "THE BLUE PLATTER" Antique Gift Shop and Tea Room 688 N. Delaware st., Indianapolis, Ind.	
CLOTHING—WET WEATHER RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS. Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls'. FRANKLIN RIBBER CO., 105 Summer st., Boston.	PLUMBERS JOHN CRAWFORD CO., PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS. Est. 1868. 41 Howard St. Tel. 1416 Hay.	SHOE STORE GRADUATION SHOES—A most complete assortment of high grade French and Oxford. HODGKINS' SHOE STORE, 26 Market st., Lynn. J. C. PALMER, Manager.	RESTAURANTS MRS. KNOX LUNCH CLUB For Men and Women 20 E. Randolph St., CHICAGO.	Kansas City, Mo. FURS AND FUR STORAGE VAN DYKE FUR CO. Fine Furs. New location. Splendid new refrigerator for storage—only one in city; call and see it. Special prices on Alterations. 1105-1107 McGee st., Kansas City, Mo.	San Diego, Cal. HARDWARE & STOVES WE HAVE the finest plant in the West devoted to hardware and related lines. HAZARD, GOULD & CO.	
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Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

A large tract of land in Arlington is soon to be opened by John C. Hood of that town for development. It is the large estate of Alfred D. Hoitt on Pleasant street, containing nearly 100,000 square feet of land, together with a large house and barn. At a special meeting of the Arlington board of survey Mr. Hood exhibited plans for laying out the estate, and the construction of a street through the estate to be called Oak Knoll. The board approved the plans, and expects to erect several dwellings and apartment houses.

SALE OF LONGWOOD LAND

F. C. Welch et al., trustees of the Lawrence estate, have sold to Bernard Jenney, Jr., a parcel containing 12,915 square feet corner of Carlton and Mountfort streets, Longwood, Brookline, assessed for \$13,500. The new owner will improve.

ROXBURY AND SOUTH END

W. Parker Morse has taken title to an improved estate situated 108 Crawford street, near Harold street, Roxbury, held by the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company. There is a 2½-story frame dwelling and 6240 square feet of land. Taxed \$3300 on building and \$3100 on land, total \$6400.

The 2½-story brick house, 11 Kirkland street, near Pleasant street, South End, has been sold by Natalie Ballantiano to Donato Finamore and wife. It is assessed for \$2100, and the 576 square feet of land is taxed for \$600 of that amount.

ACTIVITY IN EVERETT

Activity in building operations in Everett is great, more buildings being in process of construction, and more permits having been issued than ever before in the city's history, with the value of the buildings being erected also greater than ever before. It is estimated that buildings constructed this year will exceed \$1,500,000 in value. While many of the houses being erected are of the three-apartment type, and plans show an improvement in the architectural appearance of these structures.

On Florence street a group of 11 three-apartment houses are being constructed by the Everett Realty Trust. M. Goldstein is building seven similar houses on Pearl street near Main street. Paul Sears is laying foundations for a nine-apartment house on upper Broadway. Mrs. Cornelius is completing another of a group of single dwelling houses in Belmont park, at a cost of about \$8000. Winthrop M. Peters is to build a similar house on Corey street, near Winthrop street, and Joseph Miller is building an apartment house at 4 Pearl street, and a two-family house on the Parkway near Everett avenue. Permits for the erection of all of the buildings were issued this week.

CAMBRIDGE AND NATICK

T. H. Raymond, Central square, Cambridge, reports the sale of the Dr. Wiley Cushman place in Reading to George B. Graff of Boston. This place is located on one of the best streets in the town and has beautiful grounds with shrubs and roses, and two acres of excellent land with much fruit. Mr. Graff will enlarge and improve the house and occupy as a home.

One of the best transfers made this season in Natick is that of the Fiske estate, consisting of a fine mansion house, garage and four acres land beautifully laid out and set with ornamental trees and shrubs bordered by Lake Cochichewick. The assessed value is \$12,000. The purchaser is Amos W. Knight of the N. E. Gas Producer Company, Boston, who has taken possession. T. H. Raymond was the broker.

SUBURBAN AND SEASHORE

Sales by Henry W. Savage's Office

Final papers have gone to record in a sale of the two and a half story single frame dwelling house 59 Naples road, from Frank W. Coughlin to Catherine E. Robinson. The property is assessed as a whole for \$8600, of which \$2000 is the assessor's valuation of the lot, which contains 5123 square feet. The purchaser will occupy the property at once. J. Edward Kiker appeared for the grantor.

Final papers have passed for a lot of land containing 8520 square feet on the southwesterly side of Williston road, Brookline, for Frederick W. Seitz. The land is assessed on a valuation of about 40 cents per square foot, but the purchase price was very much in excess of this valuation. Spurgeon H. Cunningham of the Shawmut bank building was the purchaser. He will erect a dwelling house for his own occupancy.

The William H. Reid estate has sold its summer property located at Manet beach, Quincy, consisting of two cottages and 10,000 square feet of land on the beach. Thomas B. McKeagney of Boston bought for investment, title coming from B. Elizabeth Reid, administratrix.

The same broker has sold for Mary A. Begley of North Cambridge her home at 11 Madison avenue to Howard W. Hill of Arlington, who bought for a home. The property consists of a single frame dwelling and 4000 feet of land, all assessed on a valuation of \$2200.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of an estate on Pleasant street and Tower avenue, South Weymouth, Mass., consisting of 20,000 square feet of land, house of 10 rooms and bath, all modern conveniences, lawn with fine shade trees and shrubbery. The Rock-

land Savings Bank conveyed to Ella F. Pousland.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of an estate situated on Main street, Weymouth, Mass., consisting of one half acre of land and a house of six rooms. Eugene Loud conveyed to H. E. Littlefield.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of an estate situated at the corner of Scotland and Main streets, Hingham, Mass., consisting of three acres of land, a house of nine rooms and the usual outbuildings. Albert and Mary E. Wilder conveyed to Bertha W. Jacobs.

Warren F. Freeman of the Kimball building reports the sale of a good tract of undeveloped property in the town of Stoneham, consisting of about 12 acres of land, owned by the J. Warren Wilson estate, on the corner of Main and South streets, bounded on two sides by the Middlesex Fells and Spot Pond reservation. It is the intention of the new owner, George L. Schirmer, who takes title through Paul L. Humer, to develop the land and construct streets through the property.

The same broker reports the recording of deeds from George L. Schirmer, trustee of the Weld estate, West Roxbury, to Richard M. and Henrietta Burden of lots 33, 34 and 35 Willow street, containing about 6000 square feet each; also lots 36 and 37 Willow street, containing about 6500 square feet each, to Augusta Thompson. Mr. Freeman reports an active demand for lots on the Weld estate, and the work of building streets, laying water and sewer pipes is in course of construction.

He reports the sale for George L. Schirmer, trustee, of the Rowe Hill property, lot 27 Middlesex road, containing 5447 square feet, to Earle R. Lombard of Stoneham, who will build a single family house for occupancy at once.

He reports the following sales of sea-shore lots on his different properties at Scituate. Lot 288 located on Scituate avenue next to the corner of Barker road containing 5000 square feet, to Mary A. Lamotte of Newton, who will build a cottage for occupancy. Lots 128 and 129 Lighthouse road, to James J. Barry, who will build a cottage for investment. Lots 84, 85, 86, 87 and 88 Lighthouse road, to Otis Barker, who buys for investment.

The Chapin Farm Agency has sold for Charles Marsh of Whitman his summer camp situated on East street in the town of Duxbury, Plymouth county, comprising three acres of land, together with a two-story colonial house with outbuildings. The estate was sold to Harry L. Hilliard of Auburndale, who buys for a summer home and will make extensive improvements.

REPORTED BY HARRINGTON CO.

The estate 45 Calumet road, corner of Cambridge street, Winchester, has been sold. It comprises a modern nine-room frame dwelling house with every convenience, a large garage and 20,000 square feet of land, and was purchased by William Cole of Brookline, Fannie S. Folger being grantor.

The sale is also reported of the estate on North Warren street, Winchester being granted to Phoebe E. Kreutz and consisting of a 10-room dwelling house and 17,000 square feet of land. The purchaser was E. U. Harrington of Winchester, who will make extensive improvements and occupy for a home.

The estate 5 Copley street, Winchester, has also been sold. It comprises a modern nine-room house with every improvement and 16,000 square feet of land. The estate is assessed on a valuation of \$9300, and was purchased by Arthur E. Pecker of Melrose, the grantor being Edith M. Hooper.

Deeds have gone to record conveying title to the beautiful estate of the late Charles Swincoe and located on a picturesque spot on Cedar bluff, commanding an extensive view of the Massachusetts and New Hampshire mountains. The estate comprises a 15-room mansion house, which cost more than \$20,000 to build, and eight acres of land architecturally laid out, and upon which there are trees and ornamental shrubs of nearly every description. H. J. Pevear of Leominster was the purchaser, the grantor being Henry K. Swincoe. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

The sale is reported of the beautiful estate on the state highway, Lexington, owned by Helen Haseltine and comprising a modern frame dwelling house of 10 rooms with every improvement. There are 14,400 square feet of land on which are many fruit and shade trees and magnificent shrubbery. The purchaser was Robert E. Burnett.

The sale is also reported of the estate 88 Bedford street, Lexington, comprising a modern 10-room frame dwelling house with all conveniences and 13,000 square feet of land. The grantor was Arthur D. Stone of Washington, D. C., the purchaser being Ossian D. Fuller.

Deeds have been recorded conveying title to the estate recently owned by the Perkins Camp Association of Lynn, located on the shores of Garvin's Pond in Acton, Maine, and familiarly known in that section as the John Garvin homestead. It comprises 70 acres of land together with a frame dwelling house and large stable, and has a frontage of 2000 feet on the pond. The purchaser has already taken possession and commenced extensive improvements.

The sale is reported this week of the

Catherine E. Hess estate 89 Linden street, Everett, comprising a two-family house of 12 rooms, a frame dwelling in the rear, besides a large stable and 9000 square feet of land, the total assessed value being \$5500. William C. Hess, et al., executors were the grantors, the purchaser, Frederick M. Smith.

The sale is reported of the estate 9 Leanington road in the Aberdeen district, Boston, comprising a frame dwelling house of 10 rooms with all modern improvements and 9500 square feet of land. The estate is assessed on a valuation of \$8100. The grantor was the Westboro Savings Bank, the purchaser being Minnie Soule.

At "Rivermore on the Concord," Hannah S. Stevens has purchased the lots 64 and 65 on Central avenue, containing 4800 square feet. D. W. DeLorey lot 59 on Bridge road, containing 3430 square feet. Edward F. DeLorey, lot 62 on Central avenue. Carrie B. Humphrey, lot 81 on the south side of Central avenue, containing 2872 square feet. Gladys Everson, lot 292 on Elmwood avenue, containing 3750 square feet. Caleb Montague, lot 602 on Magnolia avenue, containing 3240 square feet. Charles Bruce, trustee, was the grantor.

Deeds have gone to record conveying title of an estate on Fletcher street, Randolph, consisting of about one acre of land, together with a seven room house and large barn. Harriet A. Fuller was the grantor, Eva White being the purchaser, the Edward T. Harrington Company being the brokers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FARM SOLD

Houghton & Rich of the Eastern building have just passed papers on a large sale of New Hampshire realty, involving 300 acres or more, the property being the John H. Marsh estate, Pelham, N. H. The buildings consist of a modern farm house of 24 rooms, and a barn 200 feet long. This farm has been in the Marsh family nearly 200 years, and is in a high state of cultivation; producing annually no less than 150 tons of hay. The price paid by the purchaser, Ray P. Ellis, of Boston, was \$12,000.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Natalie Ballantiano to Donato Finamore et al., Kirkland st., q. 1.
Charles G. Woodbridge et al. to Ella F. Pousland, 108 Crawford st., q. 1.
Louis Nichols to Harris Blackman, E. Lenox and McCallan sts., q. 1.
SOUTH BOSTON
Katie O. Kunkler to Stephen Sadowsky, Bolton st., q. 1.
Leslie T. Whitney to Mary T. Whitney, pag. from Val. st., q. 1.
EAST BOSTON
Abraham Watchmaker et al. to Rebecca Apteker, Porter st., q. 1.
Rebecca Apteker to Joseph Werman, maker et al., Chelsea st., 2 lots, q. 1.
Harris Isenberg to Anna Ranne, Monmouth st., q. 1.
Alexander D. Corbett to Mary J. Cobb, Erins' Alley, q. 1.
Mass. Hosp. Life Ins. Co. to W. Parker Morse, Crawford st., q. 1.
Edward W. Foster to Louis Pinansky, Norfolk av., q. 1.
Louis Pinansky to Samuel Pinansky, Norfolk av., q. 1.
DORCHESTER
Moses E. Johnson to Bedford F. Brown, Rosewood st., q. 1.
Ervin R. Dix, mgt., to Ervin R. Dix, Fabian st., q. 1.
Same to same, Fabian st., q. 1.
Ervin R. Dix to Louise Hurley, Fabian st., q. 1.
Moody Land Trust to William Gass, 3 lots, d. 1.
HYDE PARK
Martha E. M. Hamburg to Amy M. Hamburg, Fairmont and Warren av., 3 lots, q. 1.
CHELSEA
Ninam Freedman, mgt., to Mary E. Macdonough, Second st., 2 lots, d. 1.
Mary E. Macdonough to Sam Rubenstein, Second st., 2 lots, q. 1.
Isaac Werman to Joseph Werman, Marlboro st., rel. 1.
N. E. Hospital for Women and Children to Elmer H. Snow, Clark st., q. 1.
Same to same, Clark st., q. 1.
WINTHROP
Anna L. Cutter to Charles Vessey, Lincoln av., 1 lot, q. 1.
Rachel Bon, mgt., to Rachel Bon, Pearl av., d. 1.
REVERE
Robert F. Sanderson to Margaret E. McGraw, Norman st. and proposed st., 4 lots, w. 1.
Greta M. Greer to Michael McDonough, Sprague st., w. 1.
Daniel O'Brien to Pasquale Rossetti, Broadway, Revere and Malden sts., rel. 1.
Zelda Greenwood to Margaret C. Starkey, Park st., q. 1.

CAMBRIDGE MEN NAMED OFFICIALS

Mayor Barry of Cambridge sent to the board of aldermen Friday evening the appointments of John T. Shea and Daniel A. Buckley as additional park commissioners, under the new ordinance, for three and four years, respectively. Messrs. Shea and Buckley were members of the playground commission, which was abolished by the ordinance.

The aldermen tabled the appointments until July 23, and at a caucus voted to ask the mayor why he has not reappointed Park Commissioner D. J. Nelson, whose term expired some time ago, or named his successor. The committee on finance reported an order appropriating \$71,000 for wood paving for Massachusetts avenue from Lafayette square to Inman street and from Quincy square to Dunster street. The order was given two readings.

FIELD DAY HELD

About 800 members of the William S. Butler Company Cooperative Association held their annual field day yesterday at Riverside in charge of Miss Annie Foster, president, and the outgoing committee, consisting of George Doyle, chairman, Miss S. Sullivan, Miss M. Ward, Miss A. F. Pouty, Miss K. Mansell, F. Brown, M. F. Butler, A. Goddard, L. Tay, J. Warren and F. Babin. Track events were held and a band played.

SIXTH REGIMENT SHOOT IS HELD

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Companies of the sixth regiment, M. V. M., compete at the Bay State range here this afternoon for six prizes, ranging from \$100 to \$50, in a rendezvous drill. The three making the highest scores in each company will be eligible to try for the regimental team for the state competition in September.

THOUSANDS GIVEN FOR MUSIC.

NEW YORK—Thousands of dollars are left to musical organizations by the will of Alfred J. Seligman, the retired broker. Mr. Seligman left \$20,000 to the Young Men's Symphony orchestra and his collection of musical instruments worth many thousands of dollars. The People's symphony concerts, the Hudson Guild and the Society of Ethical Culture each received \$2500.

GENERAL STRIKE ON ZURICH

NEW YORK—A Zurich message to the New York Herald says that a 24-hour general strike has begun in Zurich as a protest against the admission to Switzerland of foreign workmen of doubtful character. The local authorities have called out four battalions and have asked the federal authorities to allow a battery of artillery which was passing through the city to remain.

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SHIPPING NEWS

A weakened demand on the last day of the week was the only reason for a drop in the price of steak cod at T wharf today. Only one vessel was at the pier, the Georgiana, with 2200 pounds of cod, 1000 pollock and 200 halibut. The scarcity of orders resulted in dealers' prices dropping, steak cod selling per hundredweight for \$8.25, market cod \$6.25, pollock \$3.75 and cusk \$3.

One solitary mackerel arrival will come in late this afternoon, for the schooner Dorcas with 250 large fresh mackerel arrived at Gloucester early in the day and sailed again for Boston to sell.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str Bostonian (Br) Parry, Manchester, June 26, and Liverpool, 29, with merchandise to Leyland Line.
Str Old Colony, Hawes, New York, with merchandise to Eastern S W Corp.
Str Malden, Smith, Newport News, with 7227 tons of coal, for New England Coal & Coke Co.
Str Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Rockland, Blair, Bath, Me.
Str Bay State, Stout, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Eureka, Plummer, New Bedford, called for bges Cardenas, and Chatham, for Hampton Roads.
Tug Juno, Brennan, Lynn, twg bge C R R of N J No 3, for Johnson.
Tug Mars, Calhoun, Baltimore, twg bges Luzon, and Wabash.
Str Lighter Reliance, from Newburyport.
Tug Watuppa, Hammond, Elizabethport, twg bges Coaldale, and Tamaqua for Portland.

Schr Abenaki, Leonard, Kennebec river.

ENGINEERS OF STATE SELECT THEIR OFFICERS

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Officers were elected Friday afternoon by the Massachusetts Association of Stationary Engineers and the New England Association of Commercial Engineers, both organizations having been in annual session in this city since Thursday.

The stationary engineers who met in Carnegie hall, elected the following: John T. Maloney of Fall River, president; Asa M. Day of Northampton, vice-president; Ole B. Peterson of Boston, secretary; Walter R. Damon of Springfield, treasurer; Thomas F. Ray of Boston, state deputy.

It was voted that the Massachusetts organization enlarge its scope of interest by including all New England states and that it be known as the New England Association of Stationary Engineers. It was voted to hold the next annual meeting in Lawrence.

The commercial engineers elected the following officers:
Albert C. Ashton of Boston, president; Frank A. Morrison of Boston, vice-president; Herbert E. Stone, treasurer; Edward T. Degrouchy of Boston secretary. The next convention will be held at Lawrence.

AVIATORS UP FOR FLYING AT BOSTON

NEW YORK—Nine aviators who took part in the recent aviation meet at Boston have been summoned to appear before the license committee of the Aero Club of America on Tuesday, charged with having taken part in a meet unsanctioned by the Aero Club.

The hearing will be held in the office of Maj. Samuel Rober of Whitehall street. The aviators summoned to appear are Lincoln Beachey, C. K. Hamilton, Palmer Fish, Glenn L. Martin, Phillips W. Page, Paul Peck, George A. Gray, Arch Freeman and Frank J. Terrell.

Beachey is in the West. Hamilton, it was said, has resigned from the club. Fish and Hamilton declare they will continue to fly as outlaws and Paul Peck says that the club is doing the right thing.

PARCELS POST TOPIC FOR DEBATE

SPOKANE, Wash.—Three high school professors in eastern Washington will soon begin preparing a schedule of debates which will take place next fall among the high school students under the supervision of the state board of education.

The question to be debated has been fixed upon and the schools all over the state will discuss "parcels post" this year. (The state has been divided into three sections—eastern, northern and southwest—and each division will be controlled separately.)

PORTUGAL SENDS SPECIAL ENVOY

NEW YORK—A London message to the New York Herald says that the government has designated Senhor Balha de Freitas, the new Portuguese minister plenipotentiary to China and Japan, to proceed to San Francisco as special envoy to settle the details concerning the Portuguese representation at the 1915 exhibition.

GOOD SHOOTING DONE

Service practice is on today at Ft. Strong and the showing of the third battalion is being watched by all the other companies owing to yesterday's excellent sight shooting with service ammunition with a 10-inch gun in battery Hitchcock.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND
Sailings from New York
*Majestic, for Southampton, July 13
*St. Louis, for Southampton, July 13
*Minneapolis, for London, July 13
*Lapland, for Dover-Antwerp, July 13
*California, for Glasgow, July 13
*George Washington, for Bremen, July 13
*Curtis, for Rotterdam, July 13
*Italia, for Naples, July 13
*Virginia, for Havre, July 13
*Chicago, for Havre, July 13
*Lusitania, for Liverpool, July 13
*New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam, July 13
*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen, July 13
*Olympic, for Naples-Trieste, July 13
*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, N. Y., July 13
*President Grant, for New York, July 13
*Graf Waldersee, for Philadelphia, July 13
*America, for New York, July 13
*Sailings from Bremen
*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, N. Y., July 13
*President Grant, for New York, July 13
*Graf Waldersee, for Philadelphia, July 13
*America, for New York, July 13
*Sailings from Hamburg
*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, N. Y., July 13
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*Graf Waldersee, for Philadelphia, July 13
*America, for New York, July 13
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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

FRANCE IS TOLD BY NATIVES OF ALGERIA OF NEEDED REFORMS

Deputation of Muhammadans Comes to Paris and Tells M. Poincare Greater Rights Are Demanded

FIGARO FAVORABLE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—A deputation of the Muhammadan population of Algeria has just been to Paris for an interview with M. Poincare, the minister of foreign affairs. They presented him with a written note setting forth the view of their co-patriots whom they came to represent on the question of compulsory military service as applied to the native population, and also on that of the political, administrative and financial reforms which they desired to have.

The position they take up is a natural one. They say in effect that as France imposes on them conscription they in return ask for a quid pro quo in the shape of the needed reforms.

The question of the compulsory military service of the natives is rather a delicate one and needs the greatest caution in its application. On the other hand, even if conscription were not enforced, it would be absolutely necessary to take into immediate consideration the urgent reforms which the deputation outlined.

The natives ask first for a more definite and substantial representation in the various Algerian assemblies. They complain that their present representation is almost valueless, being so insufficient numerically that they possess practically no influence whatever in the government of the country. At Tlemcen, for example, there are but six native municipal councillors out of 33. This proportion of representation, the natives allege, is so small as to make them subject to being totally ignored in all deliberations.

They also ask for the right to take part in the election of the mayors, demanding in this equal rights with the European members of the councils. On this point they are determined not to give way.

With regard to the questions of political, financial and administrative reforms, which include a more equitable adjustment of native taxation and the modification or suppression of the native tax, the Figaro points out that they need to be examined by the government with the greatest care and at the same time in a spirit of good will and even friendliness.

Important as was the native question with simply the possession of Algeria and Tunis it becomes much more so with the further possession of Morocco and it is not by holding the natives at arms length and by persistently opposing their claims that the problem will be solved but rather by making wise concessions and by giving them a reasonable reform. The wisest thing of all it proposes would be for the government to recognize the necessity of both careful investigation and action while there is yet time.

NEW ZEALAND IS AIMING AT TRUSTS

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The speech from the throne at the recent opening of Parliament announced an extensive program of legislation, among which may be mentioned proposals for preventing aggregation of land ownership, the revision of tariff rates on articles of common consumption, reciprocity with Australia, differentiation for taxation purposes between earned and unearned incomes, and legislation against trusts.

GAS COMPANY CELEBRATING ITS FIRST HUNDRED YEARS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—One hundred years ago, in April, 1812, the Gas, Light & Coke Company was incorporated by royal charter, and it is this month celebrating its centenary.

It is recorded that it had its origin in a "very numerous and respectable meeting" in 1807, held at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, at which "a duke, a viscount, a baron, a baronet, and two knights" were present, and at which £20,000 was subscribed for the lighting of Pall Mall to demonstrate the possibilities of the new illuminant. This was the first street lighted by gas, and the price charged was 1s. a 1000 cubic feet, which is, roughly, six times what the company now charges.

Public dissatisfaction with the high price of gas and with the exactions of competing companies pointed to one possible solution, and about the middle of the last century seven other companies amalgamated with the Gas, Light, and Coke Company, and under the direction of its new secretary, John Orwell Phillips, the reinforced company embarked afresh on its career of progress, which

GERMAN EXPEDITION TESTS SLEDGES AND KAYAKS FOR ARCTIC

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—Lieutenant Schroeder-Stranz, who is to command the vessel on which an expedition will proceed to the Arctic regions, together with other members of the expedition, carried out some interesting experiments recently in connection with sledges and kayaks, on the Havel, at Potsdam.

A naval engineer, Mueller, is responsible for the construction of both kayaks and sledges, which are light and durable, as well as practical. It has been decided not to use the Nansen sledges, but to employ a Samoyed sledge, 16 feet long, upon which a boat may be transported if necessary.

An important feature of the sledge is that it is adjustable, and that the parts are not screwed together, but merely fastened by cords. The wood employed is oak, and the sledge is higher from the ground than the usual type, but is exceptionally stable, owing to the special construction of the runners.

Tests were carried out with two boats, of 12 feet in length. They proved to be both light and strong, yet capable of carrying two men and the necessary equipment. It has been decided that two more kayakers are to be built, somewhat longer than 12 feet, and capable of carrying three persons. One of the principal objects of the expedition is to sail round Cape Tschileguskin, in order to ascertain whether Taimyr is a peninsula, or whether there is a navigable strait separating it from the Siberian mainland.

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—A new German expedition to the Arctic is being formed, for the purpose of exploring the Northeast passage. Many influential persons in scientific, political and financial circles are on the honorary committee, among the honorary presidents being Friedrich Thierse of Bavaria, Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg, the Duke of Altenburg and the Duke of Urach.

The expedition, which is expected to last three or four years, will start early in June, 1913, under the leadership of the traveler Lieutenant Schroeder-Stranz. The return voyage will be made by way of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

SOUTH AFRICAN RATES REDUCED

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPETOWN, Cape Colony.—In the Union House of Assembly, immediately prior to the prorogation of Parliament, Mr. Merriman made a vigorous attack on the government's financial methods, and expressed his opinion that capitalists would fight shy of South Africa, adding that the finance minister would find out the mistake he had made when there was a question of raising a loan. The minister of railways, Mr. Sauer, explained the various reductions, amounting altogether to £750,000, which he had made in railway rates, his object being to reduce the cost of living in the interior of the country.

GENERAL SEEKS FRENCH ACADEMY

(Special to the Monitor)

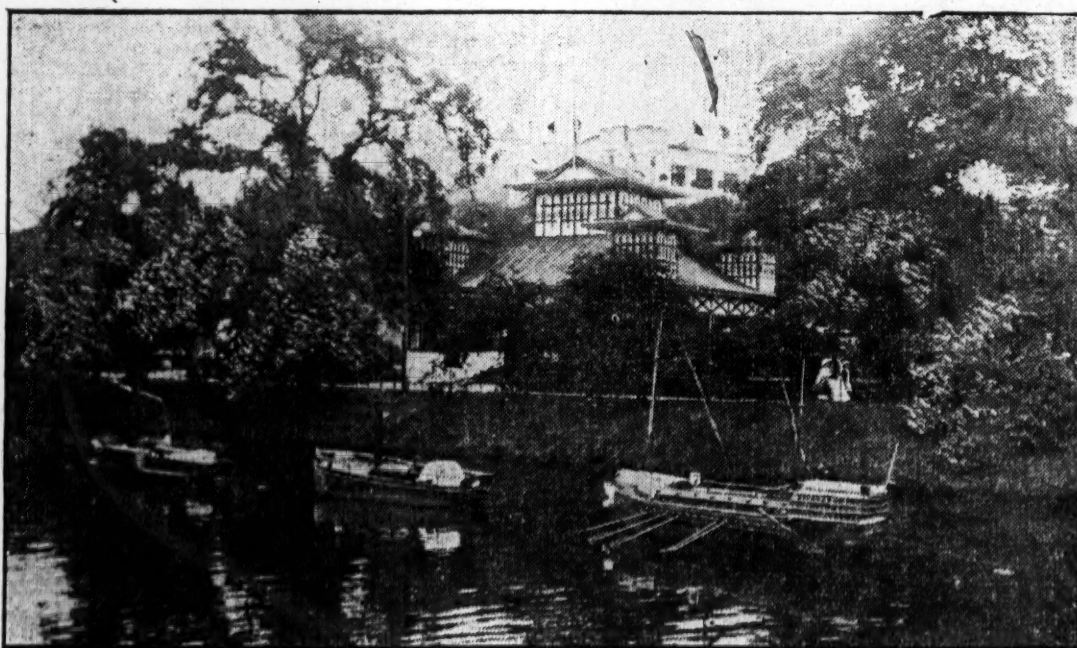
PARIS.—General Lyautey, the distinguished soldier who is now in charge of operations in Morocco and whose name is so well known in connection with Tonking and Madagascar, has notified the French Academy that he will be a candidate at the election to be held on Oct. 31. Apart from his military services, General Lyautey is the author of several military works and some poetry.

NEW AMBASSADOR PRAISES TURKEY

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The new ambassador to the Porte, Baron von Wangenheim, who succeeds Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, granted an interview recently to the paper Lokal-Anzeiger in which, after describing Constantinople as the center point of politics in that part of the world, gave it as his opinion that the Turkish empire would stand. He spoke with praise of the spirit of patriotism and of the knowledge animating those who were engaged in reorganizing their country. On his last visit to the Ottoman capital he had seen evidence of vigor and energy in operation, the results of the enlightened policy of the Young Turk.

LAUNCHING OF THE LITTLE COMET, 100 YEARS AGO, OPENED A NEW ERA



Working models of Comet, first of three boats in picture, and Charlotte Dundas, middle boat, were exhibited at Glasgow exhibition 1911

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Just 100 years ago, on the banks of the Clyde, a little vessel was built, destined to usher in to the old world the era of steam navigation, and to give a tremendous impetus to the shipbuilding industry for which the Scottish river is so justly famous. This was the Comet, the first steamboat built in Europe to be a practical success.

As early as 1643, it is said, an attempt was made in vain to drive a boat by steam, but without success, and for about two centuries after the application of this force to the propelling of boats remained a baffling problem. During the eighteenth century the genius of James Watt had been directed to the perfecting of the steam engine, which he succeeded in so transforming as to place it in a new and enlarged sphere of action. It was only natural, therefore, that engineers at this time should grapple even more eagerly with the problem of steam navigation and eventually solve it.

A canal boat, the Charlotte Dundas, built by William Symington in 1801-2, on the Forth and Clyde canal, may be regarded as the pioneer of the steamboat and in its day was a remarkable achievement. But she failed in her purpose

owing to the tremendous wash from the paddlewheel, which proved so destructive to the canal banks that the use of the boat had to be discontinued.

A few years later, however, in 1812, steam navigation became an established fact in Europe with the launching of the Comet. The little boat was built at Port Glasgow for Henry Bell, a Scottish engineer, who himself constructed the engine and thus became the founder of steam navigation in Europe. The Comet was 40 feet long with a beam of 10½ feet and fitted with a three-horsepower engine which drove her at the rate of five miles an hour, whilst with later improvements the speed was increased and for many years the little vessel plied busily on the Clyde.

Once started, the building of steamboats was rapid, the year which followed the launch of the Comet saw four boats completed, and this number was doubled in 1814, whilst by 1822 no fewer than 48 steamers had been built on the Clyde.

The next great advance in shipbuilding was in the substitution of iron for wood, and here the Clyde had the inestimable advantage of being in the center of a great coal and iron district. The first iron boat to be built in Scotland

was a canal boat, the Vulcan, which was constructed amid the taunts and jeers of men who did not believe the boat would be a success. In spite of adverse criticism, however, the Vulcan, when finished, stood the test of 60 or 70 years work on the canal.

Gradually as the Clyde was dredged and made navigable for larger and larger vessels, shipbuilding yards were opened further up the river, and now extend from Greenock up to Glasgow itself. Here, little more than 100 years ago, high tide was hardly perceptible, where now there is a very considerable range of tide, and the largest liners can sail up the river where formerly even small boats had to be pushed over gravel shoals.

Boats of all descriptions now ply up and down the river, from the huge Atlantic liners which creep slowly and majestically along, to the pleasure steamers that go briskly to and fro, calling at the innumerable ports on the Clyde. And from Greenock to Glasgow, on all sides, the ceaseless din of riveting and hammering goes ringing up to the quiet hills, whilst in the busy yards an endless fleet of new boats is taking shape, destined for all parts of the world, and for every imaginable marine activity.

The next great advance in shipbuilding was in the substitution of iron for wood, and here the Clyde had the inestimable advantage of being in the center of a great coal and iron district. The first iron boat to be built in Scotland

Y. M. C. A. MEN TOLD THEY NEED TO HAVE COURAGE OF FAITH

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The annual British conference of the Young Men's Christian Association was opened in Manchester recently. Delegates assembled from all parts of the United Kingdom and many distant parts of the world. Lord Kennard presided.

Dr. Adeney, one of the principal speakers, said the only way to save religion was to have the courage of faith. In science and in business they recognized that they must have the newest methods. If they were going to say that in matters of Biblical interpretation and religious thought they must never go beyond the year 1850, their appeals would not go home to the young men of the present day.

They must accept all fair judgments and fair criticism upon the Scripture. They must be straight, clear and honest and not think that the best thing to do was to repeat certain words and phrases just because those words and phrases were used by their grandfathers. The association must meet men on their own ground, and it must prove itself in sympathy with the essential demands of real life.

AIR RACE HELD IN AUSTRIA AT NIGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—An air race which took place recently in Austria was of a distinctly novel character, inasmuch as it was flown by night instead of, as usual, by day. The course was from Aspern to Wiener Neustadt and back, a distance of 62½ miles, and in order to guide the aviators in their journey piles of damp straw were burned at intervals of about three miles. Twelve competitors took part in the race, which was won by Andre Frey, a Frenchman, in 50m. 38s.

IRISH FARM PROSPECTS GOOD

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland.—All the farm crops in the southern counties show a very good promise for harvest. There has not been a better growth of fruit in Kerry for many years, and the potatoes and barley crops are promising

WAGES QUESTION IN BRITAIN TAKEN UP BY B. S. ROWNTREE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At the Christian Social Unions Congress, held at Alfreton, Derbyshire, lately B. S. Rowntree of York delivered an address on "The Industrial Life of Men," in which he gave the rate of wages earned by working men, the cost of living and appealed for a remedy for a wrong condition of affairs.

Of the 8,000,000 men in regular work in Great Britain, said Mr. Rowntree, it was estimated that approximately 1,000,000 were getting under 20s. a week, 2,333,000 less than 25s. and 2,000,000 were getting from 25s. to 30s. a week.

The bare amount necessary for food at the present time for a family of five persons was 13s. 9d. a week. With the addition of rent, clothing, coal, light, and necessary cleaning materials, there could be nothing left over for amusement, or extras of any kind.

Low wages, he said, were due to the

weakness of the individual workman in bargaining with his employer, and to custom. There was a remarkable diversity in the wages paid to agricultural laborers: Northumberland, 22s. a week; Oxford, 14s. 6d.; Norfolk, 13s. 3d.; Wiltshire, 12s. There was no economic reason for this, except that men had been accustomed to receive those wages. They must put aside the idea that trade unions were meddlers and busybodies, and recognize that they were essential in seeing that people got what they were worth. At all costs, he said, there must be an improvement, and above all, they wanted to bring closer together the land, labor and capital. They must have shorter hours of labor, and he appealed to them as Readers of religious thought, to assist in the solution of these problems, which in a Christian country, should not be allowed to continue.

NEED OF PERSIA AS BUFFER STATE FOR BRITAIN IS URGED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At a meeting of the Persia Society held at University College, H. F. B. Lynch, a man who has traveled extensively in the middle east, delivered a lecture on the importance of Persia.

One thing, he said, the Persians of the present day thoroughly realized, namely, that their hope of survival as a nation lay in the recognition by England and Russia, and especially by England, that the continued existence of a neutral state on the tableland of Iran was essential if relations of smoothness and confidence were to exist between these two powers.

The present generation of Persians, he added, knew perfectly well that a maritime power like Britain could have no desire to extend her frontier into Persia unless absolutely compelled to do so with a view to self-defense. The Persians consequently regarded Britain as their friend and wonderer at times why she did not make her friendship more effective.

It was thought in some quarters, he continued, that if a buffer state was necessary between Britain and the Russian empire, Britain should do all she could to retard rather than to assist the

economic development of the buffer state. People who held these views felt that the latter was most useful to Britain, with no railways and as few roads as possible across its territory, and when it would offer to an invading army the scantiest supplies so that a defense would be difficult and a retreat positively disastrous. Such a policy, however, was purely selfish and immoral, and in the long run policies of that description were doomed to failure.

There was also the eventuality of the suppression of Persian independence, whether openly or in a veiled form, to be considered. In either case the result would be much the same, namely, the meeting of the British and Russian frontiers in Asia.

It should be remembered, he pointed out, that no possible frontier in Persia coincided with any commanding natural obstacle. The defense of such a frontier would involve a vast expenditure of money and the conversion of Great Britain into a military nation. Even Russia would find the burden hard to bear, and common prudence should therefore restrain the diplomacy of both powers from drifting into a situation of so undesirable a nature.

SWEDISH NEUTRALITY AGAIN AFFIRMED IN REPLY TO PAMPHLET

(Special to the Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The publication in Germany of Dr. Sven Hedin's pamphlet, "Word of Warning," the purport of which was to disclose Russia's supposed policy of aggression toward Sweden, and Mr. Fahlbeck's comments on the pamphlet in which he advised an alliance between Sweden and Germany as the only safeguard against Russian invasion, have met with condemnation in official circles in Stockholm.

The Liberal organ, the Dagens Nyheter, remarks that "Sweden has no cause to be thankful to those who would drag the country into high political discussions of this sort." Of Russia the same paper says, "The Swedes no longer consider her an hereditary foe whose hand is ever raised to strike them."

The policy of Sweden was defined quite recently by her foreign minister, Count Ehrensvard, in these words: "The Swedish government follows the policy of neutrality, which for nearly a century has been our country's, and no temptation shall induce us to forsake this policy."

This policy of neutrality is that of Scandinavia as a whole, and it received the sanction of the powers in 1908 when Germany, France, Great Britain and Russia declared their intention of maintaining the status quo of the countries round the North sea and the Baltic. The meeting between the Swedish sovereigns and the Czar in Finnish waters, which is announced to take place at the end of July, is a further proof of the determination of Sweden to cultivate peaceful relations with her powerful eastern neighbor.

ITALY'S TRIBUTE IS SCHWABE BUST

(Special to the Monitor)

NAPLES, Italy.—A monument erected by the Italian ministry of education to Mrs. Salia Schwabe, the pioneer of free popular education in Naples, was inaugurated recently in the presence of the Duke of Aosta, Signor de Marinis, former minister of education, the deputies for Naples and other officials.

It was in 1860 that Mrs. Schwabe left England for Italy to organize a free school at Torre del Greco, near Naples. At a later date Mrs. Schwabe founded the International Model Educational Institution in the ex-Collegio Medici, Naples, for boys and girls. The monument recently unveiled consists of a marble bust, by Prof. Fritz Gerth, with a tablet with an inscription written by Signor de Mari.

ECKHOUT WORK IS SOLD FOR \$2.28

(Special to the Monitor)

DUNDEE, Scotland.—The discovery of unrecognized masterpieces is still a possibility. In a sale room in Dundee a picture was sold for 9s. 6d., which when cleaned and renovated was found to be a genuine Eckhout, bearing the name of the painter and the date 1652.

Eckhout was Rembrandt's famous pupil and the picture is said to be worth £2000. The purchaser is David Petrie, partner in the firm of Petrie Bros. of Dundee. The subject of the picture is Jacob's dream.

PALACE MONUMENT UNVEILED

(Special to the Monitor)

PRAGUE, Bohemia.—A very large assembly of Czech "Sokol" gymnastic societies gathered at Prague for the unveiling of the monument of the Bohemian statesman, M. Palacky. Representatives of the city of St. Petersburg as well as delegations of Russians, Bulgarians, Serbians and Serbo-Croatians, filled the town. The Poles alone were not represented.

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THE HOME FORUM

OF SOME AMERICAN HYMN WRITERS

IN a brief article reprinted from the Harvard Theological Review, Warren Seymour Archibald illustrates the way in which members of the Harvard divinity school have perpetuated a noble tradition inherited from Oxford and Cambridge, that is, the custom of composing religious poetry, and especially sacred hymns. In the earliest groups of writers, who were born in the first quarter of the last century, it inspired the stanzas beginning:

"He hides within the lily
A strong and tender care,
That wins the earth-born atoms
To glory of the air;
He weaves the shining garments
Unceasingly and still,
Along the quiet waters
In niches of the hill."

"O Toiler of the lily,
Thy touch is in the Man!
No leaf that dawns to petal
But hints the angel-plan.
The flower horizons open!
The blossom vaster shows!
We hear the wide worlds echo,
See how the lily grows!"

"It came upon the midnight clear,
That glorious song of old,"
which were written by Edmund H. Sears. Another hymn of his is almost as well known—

"Calm on the listening ear of night
Come heaven's melodious strains."

With him were associated in hymn-writing Theodore Parker, Horace H. Furness, James Freeman Clarke, and others, says the New York Post.

Dating from about the middle of the century come Samuel Longfellow, Samuel Johnson, T. W. Higginson. The practice of the two first mentioned, in their capacity, however, as editors, was responsible for a jovial bit of satire. It appears that they discovered in an American newspaper, printed anonymously, a hymn which much appealed to them; it was "Lead, Kindly Light." They placed it in their collection, after having made several changes in the phrasing! Other selections received from their hands similar treatment, and at length they found themselves thus described by the sister of T. W. Higginson:

"There were two Sams of America
Who belong to the profession called 'clerical.'"

They hunted up hymns
And cut off their limbs,
These truculent Sams of America."

"Longfellow entered heartily into this joke, and illustrated the verse with a pen-and-ink sketch, representing two young men with large shears cutting up rolls of paper. The likeness of Johnson, who was very handsome, with the air of a high-caste Parsee or Assyrian, was unmistakable."

To a more recent group belong E. R. Sill, who wrote one hymn now widely known, beginning:

"Send down thy truth, O God,"

and W. C. Gannett. We quote one of the latter's productions because of its genuine lyric coloring. Its text is "Consider the lilies, how they grow":

WHERE NIAGARA'S WATERS GO



NIAGARA RIVER GORGE

HERE is an unusual view of Niagara, showing the gorge through which the river flows after it plunges to its fall. The distance from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, or the length of the Niagara river, is 32 miles. It descends over 300 feet in the falls and rapids. This stream flows north and for a considerable distance is confined in the narrow channel

as indicated here, after taking its 150-foot leap.

Examining the imagination one finds that he has a mental picture of one gulf into another Great lake far below; instead of which the gathered waters of Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie rush for 30 miles through rocky rapids in being transferred to the lower level of Ontario.

Religion's Inward Peace

THE sentiment of religion . . . inheres in an inward peace that is full of life. The agitations of the passions permit no calm; the stagnation of dryness and of mediocre intelligence destroys all inward sense of life. It is only in the religious sentiment that one may find the perfect unity of action and repose. . . . The memory and the hope of these holy experiences mold the actions of those who have once known them.—Mme. de Staël. (Translated for the Monitor.)

New Method in Study of Drama

The first dramatic museum to be established in this country and the only one in the world except that in the library of the Paris Opera—such, conservatively stated, is a recent development in the department of English and comparative literature at Columbia University in New York city.

This museum has an even better claim to consideration. It inaugurates the new method of studying dramatic history. Plays, printed and bound up in volumes, have too long been treated in college courses as mere literature. To study them in the library is to miss their true character. In reality, all the greatest plays were written to entertain or engage an audience seated in some kind of theater, whether it be one under the open sky, hewed from the solid rock of the hillside, as in ancient Athens, or a luxuriously furnished room in modern New York seating only 200 persons. Obviously, the author who had in mind the Greek amphitheater would write a much different play from the man who knew that every change of the actor's facial expression could be seen from the back row. A true study of the drama takes account of this influence of theatrical conditions on the plays of any age or country.

It is exactly such a method which has at length been made easy for students by the famous institution on Morning-side Heights. On the third floor of its new hall of philosophy, now occupied by the graduate schools of literature, two spacious rooms are set aside for this unique and significant development, which has been named, by a resolution of the board of trustees at the March meeting of this year, the Brander Matthews dramatic museum, in honor of the well known Columbia professor of dramatic literature who has secured its establishment.—Review of Reviews.

Mrs. Gotham—This paper says a familiar face and form may be recognized at from 50 to 100 meters. Mr. Gotham—Yes, I know; that's the gas man.—Yonkers Statesman.

It is so rare in these times to meet a man of prayerful habits (except of course in the pulpit) that such an one is decidedly marked out by a light of transfiguration shed upon him in the divine interview from which he passes into his daily life.—Hawthorne.

Significance of Words

The modifications of meaning that a word has undergone, as it had been transplanted from one soil to another; the way in which one nation, receiving a word from another, yet brought into it some new force that was foreign to it in the tongue from which it was borrowed, has deepened or attenuated or otherwise altered its meaning—all this may prove profoundly instructive, and may reveal to us, as perhaps nothing else would, the most fundamental diversities existing between them. Observe, for instance, how different is "self-sufficiency" as used by us from its use by nations of antiquity. The Greek word exactly corresponding is a word of honor and applied to men in their praise. And indeed it was the glory of the heathen philosophy to teach man how to find his resources in his own bosom, to be thus sufficient for himself; and seeing that a true center without him and above him, a center in God, had not been revealed to him, it was no shame for him to seek it there. . . . But the Gospel has taught another lesson, to find our sufficiency in God; and thus "self-sufficiency" with the Greek was a word in honorable use, is not so with us. "Self-sufficiency" is not a quality that any man desires now to be attributed to him. We have a feeling about the word, which causes it to carry its own condemnation with it; and its different uses, for honor once, for reproach now, do, in fact ground themselves on the central differences of heathenism and Christianity.—Richard Trench in "Study of Words."

Not in Haste

Not so in haste, my heart!
Have faith in God and wait.
Although He lingers long,
He never comes too late.

He never comes too late,
He knoweth what is best;
Vex not thyself in vain;
Until He cometh rest.

Until He cometh rest,
Nor grudge the hours that roll;
The feet that wait for God
Are soonest at the goal.

Are soonest at the goal
That is not gained by speed;
Then hold thee still, my heart,
For I shall wait His lead.
—Bradford Torrey.

Living for Others

Jesus went into the desert, but only that he might gain, through prayer and communion with the heavenly Father, the inspiration and the strength needed to continue his struggle with evil. Far from fleeing the crowds, he went out to meet them, to enlighten, to console and to convert them. This was the ideal of Saint Francis (of Assisi). Often the charm of a life wholly given up to contemplation, sought to assert itself; but each time his consciousness warned him that this were but to yield to a masked egoism; and that 'an truly save himself only by saving others.—Paul Sabatier. (Translated for the Monitor.)

In the set noon of time shall one from heaven
An angel fresh from looking upon God,
Descend before a woman, blessing her,
With perfect benediction of pure love,
For all the world in all its elements,
For all the creatures of earth, air and sea,
For all men in the body and in the soul,
Unto all ends of glory and sanctity.
—Mrs. Browning.

The silent person is never a bore.—Dallas News.

ECONOMY AND VARIOUS WEALTH

THE word economy really means the adaptation of means to ends. Political economy does not mean running a government as cheaply as possible; but the phrase covers the whole question of human government and the application of wisdom to the needs of organization for the benefit of humanity. The best political economy, then, may

be the most expensive, and this idea that economy is something better and deeper than mere saving throws a good deal of light on individual problems.

To say that "economy is the thief of time" is one of the popular adaptations of time-worn aphorisms, and to say that economy is the thief of wealth is just as true. There is more time

stolen by false economy than by almost any other one thing. Some one writing of these things notes a fad of a relative of his for having rusty nails straightened out so that they can be used again. Her justification of this was the saying that a penny saved is a penny earned, and the other about taking care of the pennies. It is more nearly true today to say that a penny saved is usually lost! The object of true economy is not to save money but to spend it wisely. The lady who wanted the rusty nails straightened out was estimating the time of a grown man as worth about three cents a day; and as that she had more nails that she would ever use stored away for a possible need.

The favorite economy of string is another family task. What shall we do with the saved bits? They always become unwound and tangled and then there is more time lost trying to pull out a piece of required length. A neat ball of new string saves time in more ways than one. And more than time.

Another false economy is in buying cheap things when durability is desired. Certain things are better for being bought cheap and often renewed, but one should buy the best of articles for continued use—and this does not mean the most extravagant of their kind.

Again the use of spare minutes in reading and writing is something worth taking account of. The false economist may sometimes say that the time given to petty economies, so-called, would not be used for actual money earning in any other way; but time spent in self-improvement should result for most people in ability to make one's time worth more to the world in dollars and cents—to say nothing of the gain in happiness and general well being, which after all must be considered the useful end of money getting or saving.

"Of course," said the energetic campaigner, "you understand that I am for the uplift of the people." "Yes," replied the blunt citizen. "But I'm not sure you don't regard the people somewhat as you do the elevator man. He is always going back and forth to uplift somebody, but he never gets a chance to get off anywhere on his own account."—Washington Star.

"Hope," remarked the man, "is certainly a wonderful thing."
"It is," rejoined the wise woman. "Why, one little nibble will keep my husband fishing all day."—Chicago News.

"I HAVE OVERCOME"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN Revelation the familiar promise, "He that overcometh shall inherit all things," is generally interpreted to mean the human predisposition to personal evil, and in a sense this is true if one will go beyond and not pause there with its limitation. This tendency to confine the evil of life to sin is repudiated by Jesus when he says, "These things I have spoken unto you, that in me ye might have peace. In the world ye shall have tribulation, but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world." The tribulation of the world is not confined to sin, personal or universal. Sickness and death, with its concomitants of anguish, fear and grief, have furnished their full quota of tribulation and have touched righteous lives as well as unrighteous. The interpretation of Christ's words is always based on his acts, for he said his words were "life," meaning they were vital and living in visible demonstration and proof. His destruction of sickness, deformity, dementia and death outweigh many times his destruction of sin, and to limit his mission to the one is to limit the value of his life to men.

All that he proved destructible was not in violation of natural law, which has tested the credulity of so many, but in demonstration of spiritual law which he illustrated for the help of mankind and not for personal glorification. Indeed, he grieved and reproved when his disciples failed to heal the demented boy, and when Peter sank on the water. He promised to his followers the accomplishment of all that he achieved, and even said that greater works shall ye do. To regard his works as personal and miraculous which closed with his life, is much like pointing to a mathematical problem that once was solved by one man, but never has been and never will be solved again. Wherein would its one solution avail?

Throughout the Scriptures, the destruction of all inharmonious in varying forms points to the possibility of its repetition by all who follow the Wayshower. The realization of this is the peace that passes all understanding; it is the revelation of the Truth Jesus said should make us free; it is the teaching of Christianity which has met and mastered the struggle and failure of so many lives. To feel that life should be harmonious to be just, and that somewhere and somehow a way out be shown whereby the weary and heavy-laden may find rest, answers the hunger of the heart and fulfills the Scriptural promises.

John says, "Ye are of God . . . and He who wishes to fulfill his mission in the world must be a man of one idea, that is, of one great, overmastering purpose, overshadowing all his aims and guiding and controlling his entire life.—Bate.

Picture Puzzle



What bird?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Cabin.

Conscience

THE arrangement of God which makes man's conscience his guide to action is beneficent in every way. The results will be seen in the end in a purer piety; in a nobler self-devotion; in a grander and more powerful grasp of the elements of duty; in a more exalted communion with God in His holiness; in a higher disregard of all the blandishments of time; in a mightier unfolding of all spiritual force; in a deeper impression on the history of the world.—Richard S. Storrs.

Form in Music

Sometimes it would seem as if the whole case bell between classicists and romanticists, between absolutists and programists, in music were the question of form. It is at least one of the main points of contention, and the future of music is conceived as not more a matter of extended tonal and harmonic range, of rhythm or orchestral color, than it is a matter of freer forms of expression. The ardent advocate of program music generally sees in his opponent a stickler for conventional classic forms, and especially for what is called "sonata" form. The equally zealous admirer of the classic school can only discern in his foe an one who would relegate the art to a formless and chaotic state. Yet so great a programist as Richard Strauss assures us that in composing he has always musical form in view.

The misunderstanding surely lies in a wrong interpretation of form; in . . . too technical and inelastic view of its use. On the other hand, the remedy will be found in a firm grasp of essential theory, and, if necessary, a merciless scattering of inadequate rules, precedents and conventions.

What then is at the root of the question? That form is simply order, intelligibility, proportion, and nothing more. These simple attributes of form are common to all the arts; but music has one distinctive peculiarity which is all its own. The art of painting, for example, is stationary, self-contained, an ever-present whole; while music is a ceaselessly moving panorama, a succession of momentary impressions, each of which in turn displaces the last.—Musical Times.

Watteau a Poet

Of Jean Antoine Watteau much has been written; his art is so exquisite and his character so enigmatic that a mere sketch of him would be unsatisfactory at the best. Like Chopin, Shelley, Keats, Mozart, Giorgione, he belonged to the rarer type of artistic organization.

His work reveals excessive preoccupation with joyful themes—masques, open air fetes and the intimate elegance of aristocratic natures.

An unrelenting workman, he literally wore himself out in the practise of his subtle art. His drawings are highly prized, while the great museums of the world are proud to possess a painting by this charming poet.—New York Sun.

Painters Who Portrayed Themselves

Only once among Italian and Spanish artists, in the splendid picture by Da Vinci, does the self-portrait reach the height of the Germanic specimens, with their strength of physiognomy and their weight of humanity. Michelangelo left no example, and by the time Raphael was capable of seizing the individual in the general human aspect, he no longer felt the impulse to express himself in the form of a portrait, for he now held all forms in his hand.

Hence we have only two portraits, one of 1506, and one included in the fine "School of Athens." Both are completely lyric, but lack the dramatic accentuation of his pictures of the popes. He plays for us upon his flute a perfect, but somewhat sentimental, melody in "the grand style," says "Über Land und Meer," translated in the Literary Digest.

It is a beautiful picture: a youth of noble dignity, the fine oval of his face framed by blond locks, a black cap covering the head. The lids of the great black eyes are wonderfully cut; about the mouth plays a charming smile that hints at the depths of the feeling. He had learned of Leonardo, who had already finished the "Mona Lisa." The other self-portrait in the "School of Athens" is of the same sort, but here purely representative and receiving, through the presence of Sodoma, whose pictures had had to give way for the frescoes of Raphael, a peculiar significance and purpose.

Love like a flower unfoldeth,
Tear not the leaves apart,
Long though the white cup holdeth
Secret its golden heart.

Patience and faith withholden
Darken the garden place,
Longer the warm heart golden
Hides from thine eager face.

Loving the white flower purely,
Glowing when days are cold,
Sunshine will bring the surely
Wealth from its heart of gold.

—William P. McKenzie in Heartsease Hymns.

As from the smoke is freed the
blaze,
So let our faith burn bright;
And if they crush our alden ways,
Who e'er can crush Thy light!
—Goethe.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, July 13, 1912

The Business Situation

TAKEN as a whole the report issued this week by the government on the condition of crops as of July 1 was a favorable one. Making allowance for ordinary deterioration between the time the observations were made and the harvests, the total yield this year will be well above the aggregate of last year. Since July 1, however, conditions have been very much improved and the yield of corn particularly promises to be considerably larger than presaged by the official report. The total yield of wheat will be greater than last year, although not so large as the five-year average. Hay and oats promise well. Recent downward course of grain prices attests in practical fashion the favorable outlook for the cereals. The month of July is usually considered the crucial period for the crops. The fact that they are in better position to withstand climatic trials than for several years past is evident from the fact that abundant moisture received early in the season has put the subsoil in excellent condition for growing purposes.

It is generally understood that if the crops turn out well business growth will be proportionately large. The railroads especially should benefit from good harvests. How profitable this traffic will be to them depends upon how efficiently the various systems will be able to haul the crops to market. Other lines of trade are bound to feel the advantage either directly or indirectly. A bountiful harvest will check the rising cost of living if it does not serve to reduce it, a result very much to be desired.

Men have little difficulty in finding employment and their chief concern is how to live within their means. Just now there is an unusually heavy demand for labor in the steel mills and harvest fields. It is reported that the United States Steel Corporation is in urgent need of 5000 workmen. Other industries likewise are advertising for help. It is estimated that 50,000 men are needed in the western harvest fields. The labor shortage and increasing scarcity of freight cars tell the story of industrial activity in graphic manner. Steel production continues of record volume. The report issued this week by the Copper Producers Association shows another decrease in the supply of marketable copper in the United States. Persistent reports have been in circulation of the concealment of large copper supplies for the purpose of advancing the price of the metal. Whether this be true or not, it is significant that both production and consumption of the metal have been very heavy for some time past. Facts such as these beget confidence. With the large volume of business that is being transacted there is just enough conservatism manifested to check any tendency to boom production or prices. It is a natural, normal, robust growth.

Britain's Protest Against Canal Tolls

The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise.

It will readily be seen that this clause is susceptible of more than one construction. Great Britain holds that it forbids discrimination in favor of the United States itself as well as in favor of any other nation; the United States contention is that the clause has reference entirely to nations other than itself, and that it is left perfectly free to use the canal to its own advantage, to the extent at least of passing its merchant ships through it free of toll. In the opinion of Secretary Knox, Secretary Stimson, Senator Lodge and others who have given thought to the subject, the conditions under which the United States proposes to deal with American vessels using the canal are in no wise calculated to discriminate against any other nation. The senior senator from Massachusetts, whose intimate relations with foreign affairs for a number of years will be accepted as peculiarly qualifying him to speak on the subject, maintains, it is understood, that if vessels engaged in the coastwise trade are required to pay the tolls into the treasury, and they are subsequently returned to the vessel owners, they will be essentially subsidies and cannot by any reasonable construction be regarded as a violation of the treaty.

The United States is at its strongest when it places the remission of tolls in the category of subsidies, for Great Britain itself grants subsidies in various forms, as, for instance, those enjoyed by the Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Company. Other European nations also assist their shipping with various kinds of subvention. As Secretary Knox declares, it makes very little difference just how the subsidy is paid, whether through free tolls directly or through a remission of the tolls. But, on the other hand, the United States would seem to be at its weakest when it takes the ground that in the clause quoted above it was either specifically or inferentially exempted. The ambiguity that is likely to lead to a long and disagreeable controversy might have been avoided had the clause been more positive in its language, had, for instance, the words "in favor of itself" or the words, "except in favor of itself" followed the word "discrimination." It is possible that had either of these been insisted upon when the treaty was in the making the completion of that instrument would have been considerably delayed, but it would have been far better to have threshed the question out then than to have allowed it to remain open till the present time.

A just interpretation of the clause must finally be reached. Nations no more than individuals may profitably stand upon technicalities when common honesty is the main question.

It could hardly have escaped attention that the annual increase in the sales of automobiles seems to have stimulated rather than weakened the demand for diamonds

INSIGNIFICANT when geographically and politically considered, Siam, under her present and recent sovereigns, has come to be one of the most enlightened and admirably governed of Asiatic countries. With the advice of European and American counselors, steps have been taken in reconstruction of forms and methods of government which make the state a progressive type of monarchy, singularly free from caste distinctions and conspicuous in the rewards given to proved intelligence and probity when disclosed by subordinate officials. Every effort has been made to utilize the results of technical research in fitting youth for positions of influence in government and for administration of private properties; and at government expense many have been sent abroad to study in schools of forestry, mining and agriculture.

For the past decade special attention has been given to problems connected with ownership, betterment and profitable operation of lands used in growing rice, pepper, maize and fruits. Surveys for irrigation projects have been undertaken, and in the college under the control of the ministry of lands and agriculture, founded three years ago, instruction is given in irrigation engineering.

Satisfied with the quality of the professional advice given to her by the American jurists who were conspicuous in the reform of the national judicial system, and made aware by practical observation of Siamese students in the United States as to the resources of the American government, Siam is now asking the department of agriculture at Washington to send out an expert to take charge of the agricultural interests of the kingdom. The appeal is one that will have some sentimental as well as practical force. There must be in the ranks of the government's workers a competent young man who will seize this opportunity to gain both a handsome income and a chance of uplifting the economic and social status of millions of Asiatics.

Educators and Politics

RECENT annual sessions of the National Education Association have been far from perfunctory affairs. To some onlookers it may have seemed as if politics had triumphed over pedagogics. Not so! The routine work of the convention, with its admirable addresses, sectional conferences, and social intermingling, lacks news value to the conventional journalist. Hence it fails to get publicity. More dramatic is the legend of Amazonian pedagogues clashing with the cohorts of the elder statesmen, who, for decades quietly yet none the less ruthlessly geared the machine to their purposes. Hence the impression, prevalent no doubt, that the recent session at Chicago has been one as politically devious as the Republican national convention and as squalid as the Federation of Women's Clubs convention when debating equal suffrage. Whereas, as a matter of fact, the convention squarely faced, debated, and took action upon an imposing list of practical school problems; and in its election of officers remained loyal to the democratic traditions reestablished at the Boston convention.

If it be said that it would be better for the profession of teaching, for the schools and for the public that there be less factionalism in the association, it is open to the "insurgents" to reply that there never would have been the present friction and public laundering of soiled professional linen had there been no previous "machine" rule. In the effort to democratize and popularize the association it is not strange that some conventional idols are being shattered. On the other hand, even revolution has its ethical code; and rebellion can be silly and devious in some of its tactics. A good end does not justify bad means.

Next year at Salt Lake City the association may seem to be, as well as be, more pedagogical and less personal, polemical and political.

WIRELESS installation by the German Telefunken at Iquitos, the Peruvian river port on the upper Amazon, is an expression both of Peru's successful imperialism in central South America and of German technical pioneerism in a little-known region of wonderful promise. Peruvian expansion on the other side of the Andes, in the last decade or less, has been amazingly successful, notwithstanding serious conflicts with both Ecuador and Colombia to within the very recent past. There are very few maps that show the radical changes made in the borders—the de facto not the de jure ones—of eastern Ecuador, northeastern Peru, and southeastern Colombia, since the beginning of the century. These have pushed Peruvian domination as far north as the navigable waters of the Caqueta river, at one time so far removed from Peruvian pretensions as to form a paper dispute between Colombia and Ecuador, and likewise excluding Colombia entirely from the headwaters of the Putumayo where Colombia had established herself without the slightest danger of being ousted by Ecuador. As for the latter, if its frontiers once reached clear across to Brazil, they are today so reduced as to make the little republic a mere wedge between Colombian and Peruvian territory, giving her but scant access to the navigable headwaters of the Amazon, mainly by the Napo river.

It can only be surmised what the importance of those regions will be when made accessible. At present they constitute a source of rubber bearing, in spots, a most sinister resemblance to the Congo product. But it is geographically evident that that accessibility will come by way of the Pacific, across the Andes, and therefore, through the Panama canal as far as Europe and the United States are concerned, while freight is not likely to abandon the cheap waterway down the Amazon to the Atlantic for the costly railroad route over the cordillera 15,000 feet above sea.

German radiography, it is conceded everywhere in South America, has achieved a signal technical triumph in establishing direct communication between the Peruvian capital near the Pacific and the imperial outpost toward the Atlantic, separated by the triple chain of the Andes rising to heights of 20,000 feet, which had baffled rival efforts. But Iquitos is by no means the only achievement of the Telefunken people in South America. Bolivia has a service that is giving every satisfaction and has proved of great strategic value; Colombia, which cannot afford to lag behind Peru, has contracted for a Telefunken station in Cartagena, and is discussing the immediate advisability of rivaling the Iquitos station

Siam Seeks Counsel

with one at La Pedrera, on the Caqueta river, at present her farthest Amazonian outpost, and lately the scene of a sharp conflict with Peru. Argentina also has been induced to order several portable Telefunken stations for military purposes and when it is considered how far-reaching Germany's influence has been on the military development of South America, one is apt to look upon this radiographic triumph as one decidedly transcending mere commercial prestige.

THE NEW YORK public service commission has authorized the construction of a moving sidewalk subway in Thirty-fourth street from Third avenue to Ninth avenue, a distance of about a mile. The expectation is that the work can be completed in about twenty months from the time the contract is let. The plans contemplate three platforms, the first moving slowly, the second at double and the third at treble speed. A sidewalk such as this was first exhibited and operated at the World's fair in Chicago in 1893, contemporaneously with the first third-rail railroad. The latter innovation was accepted at once, but the moving sidewalk, offering perhaps the very simplest and most convenient method of transferring large numbers of people for short distances, has been almost ignored up to this time.

There is a good reason, however, why it should now be taken up and applied to the moving of a city's multitudes. Since 1893 the subway, as it exists today, has become possible. Progress in cement construction, in electric lighting and in electric power development has made underground transportation safe and comfortable. The surface moving sidewalk would not be feasible. The subway moving sidewalk, or moving roadway, which is better, is entirely so. Its use might at first be avoided by some people, just as the use of elevators and escalators has been, but the public as a whole would soon become accustomed to it and take to it as naturally and as easily as it does to any other improvement.

New York is entering upon an experiment that may prove to have an important bearing upon the urban transportation problem of every great city in the world.

Moving Sidewalk as City Convenience

Tariff Board Also an Issue

AS THE weeks go by, it is quite likely that the Democrats in the House who undertook recently to destroy the tariff board by refusing to appropriate money for its maintenance will see plainly that they have committed a political blunder. They have done this by making it possible for the Republicans to claim that the Democratic party is not sincere in its demand for an honest revision of the schedules. The Senate has already reversed the action of the House on the tariff board appropriation, so that if the House insists upon its course it will have to give additional emphasis in conference and before the country to the issue it has already raised, and one for which Democratic campaigners will not thank it.

The Republican claim, of course, will be that a tariff board, organized upon a positively nonpartisan basis, and with the view, primarily and simply, to get at the facts upon which tariff legislation may be intelligently obtained, is a necessity of the times. This is but a response to the wish of right-thinking people of all shades of political opinion that the tariff be taken out of the domain of partizan and "practical" politics. On this platform the great majority of Democrats might stand as easily as the great majority of Republicans; for Democrats, as a whole, like Republicans, as a whole, have long since reached the conclusion that the present method of making and revising tariff laws is not a desirable or even a safe one.

Acceptance of the tariff board idea would not involve the Democratic party in any political or economic complications. Having obtained such information as the board might collect from time to time, it would be as free to act, or to decline to act, upon it as would be the Republican party. The public, however, would also be in possession of this information, and for the first time would be enabled to follow and to check intelligently the arguments raised in Congress upon the schedules.

As matters stand at present, the Democratic majority in the House seems to have committed its party to the attitude of desiring that the facts, whatever they may be, shall not be made known. It commits its party likewise to the old and bad system of obtaining information on tariff matters only from those interested in high or low duties. It places its party in the false light of desiring that the truth shall be concealed about the comparative cost of production at home and abroad. To the impartial looker-on it would seem that the House Democrats, for the good of their party, cannot recede from their position on the tariff board any too soon.

FOR BETTER or worse, which, time will show, New England has come to be a section dominated in matters of transportation by a single system of railways. There still is nominal subdivision as to title even where the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad really controls; and the Boston & Albany, once Boston-owned, is a tangible reminder that the New York Central must still be reckoned with. Moreover, recent legislation has paved the way for the Grand Trunk to find terminals in Providence and in Boston and connect the region with old and new Canada. But after all is said, the dominating factor in the New England situation is the New Haven road, largely owned and often influenced by "interests" beyond New England with headquarters in New York city.

With virtual control of the Boston & Maine and the Maine Central roads passing to the New Haven corporation, it has seemed hardly advantageous to keep the Connecticut city as the administrative center for a system recently extended so much farther north. What is New Haven's loss is to be Boston's gain. A natural primacy as a transportation terminal and as a center for passenger and freight traffic is to be recognized. Nor should the process stop with shifting of offices and officials. Sectional pride will be gratified if in some way the title of the enlarged railway system with its headquarters in Boston can be made conformable to the new facts. A railway known by a name that fits its facts bids more strongly for its rightful patronage and gains faster in public favor than when misnamed.

Boston a Hub Indeed